WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1873.

THE corner-stone of the First Protestant Church edifice in Rome was laid with imposing ceremonies on the 5th inst.

THE Examining Board at West Point have reported to the Secretary of War the names of eighteen cadets nominated last year for discharge. This is a large number of failures.

A BILL has been introduced into the Legislature of Kentucky "to prohibit the manufacture and sale of spirituous, malt and vinous liquors within the State." This is surely an attack on "Old Bourbon."

SENATOR SUMNER has not been in his seat since the recess, and his present illness is thought by his physician to be of a serious nature. His death, although not now actually anticipated, should it come at an early date, will not have been wholly unlooked for.

MRS. SHERMAN, the Connecticut poisoner, has made a full confession, in which she admits having caused the death of eight persons directly and two others indirectly. She has been sentenced to the penitentiary for life, having escaped the gallows before her confession was made.

WE publish this morning the late allocution of the Pope, addressed to the Cardinals, which has caused such a profound sensation throughout Europe, and for the publication of which the Roman Catholic journals of Germany were suppressed. It will be read with interest by both Catholic and Protestant.

OUR dispatches from Minnesota describe the recent storm as the most severe that has been known in that section of country. Already twenty persons are known to have been frozen to death, and later accounts will doubtless swell that number. Horses and cattle have also suffered terribly, while railroad travel has been greatly interrupted by the deep snow.

THE new King *ad interim* of the Sandwich Islands is a Maine Yankee—Elisha H. Allen by name. He first went to the islands as an American Consul, afterwards was elected Chief Justice and presided with dignity. Whoever thought that a genuine live Yankee would live to be "King of the Cannibal islands?" Wonders will never cease. We congratulate this scion of Uncle Samuel—King Allen I. all the way from Maine.

OUR dispatches again announce Indian depredations and the punishment visited. The Apaches this time are said to have attacked a New Mexico freight train, and killed the wagon-master. The Fifth Cavalry went in pursuit of the savages, caught up with them, killed all the warriors and took twenty-five women and children captive. This tribe, or portions of it, appear to be wholly beyond the influences of the humane system of the Indian Commission.

THE two gambling schemes got up to aid the "Public Library" of Louisville, netted to that institution, according to a report of the managers, which may or may not be true, the sum of $128,848.44. The tickets sold yielded one million one hundred thousand dollars, the difference of nearly a million of dollars being consumed in expenses of advertising, premiums to agents, etc. The sum gained to the Library will in the end prove a more serious loss to the people of that locality than the books will a benefit. It has made gambling somewhat respectable, and attracted to its demoralizing chances thousands who perhaps will rue the day they laid their first dollar on the turn of the library lottery wheel.

IN the case of Senator Caldwell, of Kansas, charged with bribery and corruption in securing his seat, it has been proven beyond a doubt, that money was shamefully used in buying up the votes of members of the Kansas Legislature. In one case, that of Senator Sayers, the price paid was $5,000, and in others $1,000 were paid. The State Treasurer testifies that Senator Caldwell told him to procure the names of all the purchasable members, which we presume he did, as he appears to know all about the matter. He is no better than his principal, and ought to be equally punished. We hope, if the evidence should remain uncontradicted, that an example will be made of Caldwell by his prompt expulsion from the place he has so wantonly disgraced.

IN answer to an inquiry of the House of Representatives, the Chief of Engineers reports that the probable cost of deepening the channel of the Mississippi, in order to permit the largest ships to sail up as far as New Orleans, will be $7,500,000. Also the amount already expended for the construction of a canal around the Des Moines rapids is $2,769,200. Also the amount already appropriated for the building of the canal around the falls of the Ohio, $2,887,492. He makes no reference to any estimates of costs for deepening the channel of the Ohio, because first, we suppose, he was not asked to do so; and secondly, it does not appear that Congress has yet waked up to the national importance of such a work.

During the rebellion the Government would have been seriously imperilled had the Ohio river been as low as it has been almost ever since that time. Its great importance at that time was admitted on all sides, as it would have been impossible to carry on the war in the departments of Tennessee, Kentucky and West Virginia without its aid. It is remarkable how low the water has been ever since the war closed, and this fact ought to stir Congress up to the necessity of expending some money on its improvement.

GOVERNOR DIX, of New York, says in his late message to the Legislature:

"I suggest for your consideration whether the time has not arrived to repeal the usury laws, *leaving the established rate of interest to apply to cases in which no contract or agreement has been made.* It is believed that their continuance at the present advanced stage of civilization, and in a State so highly commercial as ours, can not be defended on any logical grounds. It has been feared that their repeal might, in agricultural districts, subject borrowers to the extortion of greedy lenders; but this apprehension has, in other communities, proved unfounded. In ruder conditions of society, when the laboring classes were, to a great extent, dependents on capitalists, there was a plausible argument in favor of limiting the rate of interest. But at the present day, when the eagerness to lend is quite as prevalent as the desire to borrow, and when labor has become independent and powerful, it needs no protection, direct or indirect, against capital in competing with it for the profits of production."

These words from such high authority are respectfully commended to our Legislature, and also to the members of the Constitutional Convention now in session at Philadelphia. The usury laws of the country are now and have been for many years dead letters on the statute books, and there can be no possible objection to the making of an agreement for an interest rate between borrower and lender. In case no contract is made, the State ought to establish a legal rate, but the practice now uniformly adopted ought to have the sanction of law.

SENATOR-ELECT BOGY, of St. Louis, the man who defeated Frank Blair, represents the ultra views of the Southern Democracy, and throughout the war was known to sympathize with the rebellion. He is a good man, however, and we are inclined to look upon his promotion over the faithless Frank as a deserved rebuke. Had the latter remained true to his party and its principles, and not fraternized with the Missouri Democrats,—in a word, remained true to himself and his once proud and enviable character—he would not to-day find himself defeated by those whom he attempted, against his honest convictions, to defend. The Chicago *Tribune* says of his successful opponent:

"Louis V. Bogy, of St. Louis, elected United Stated Senator, *vice* Frank Blair, is a hard-shell Democrat, of Southern proclivities at the outbreak of the war, but he gave only his sympathies to that side, and continued, as now, prominently in the active business life of this city. He was the straight-out Democratic candidate for Congress in 1862, and so far held the party vote against the inroads of Frank Blair that Blair's leading opponent, Hall Knox, who carried the contest into Congress and got the seat. He was also the straight-out candidate in 1852, when Thomas H. Benton, making a fight of his own, was elected to the Lower House. In his card, some weeks ago, offering himself as a candidate, Mr. Bogy called attention to his unrequited services in these and other years as leader of a forlorn hope, and he urged that his solicitude for Democratic integrity entitled him to consideration now, even at the hands of Liberals. Mr. Bogy is of advanced years—we think over sixty. He was once Mayor of St. Louis, before the war, and was for a time Commissioner of Indian Affairs under President Johnson.

AGRICULTURE IN CALIFORNIA.

California, it seems, continues to pay much attention to the development of its agricultural interests, and the State has gained many millions prospectively by virtue of a number of successful experiments which have been made in agriculture during the last ten years. They are improving their wheat lands, and have adopted in many localities new plans of sowing wheat, which they call dry sowing. Other experiments in reclaiming swamp lands have resulted in raising a vast body of lands, producing nothing heretofore, from a condition of comparative worthlessness to that of the very best lands in the State. They were always poorly off for grasses and have to rely upon the wild oat lands, which, however, are rapidly being reduced. The experiments for propagating new grasses were therefore numerous and mostly unsuccessful, but it seems as if one of them has already compensated for all the other failures—olfala is the one perennial grass, perpetuating itself by its roots, and proof against the dryest seasons. The culture of cotton has been advanced nearly or quite to a successful branch of agriculture.

The most important results have, however, lately been achieved in tobacco growing and in curing the leaf, and it is claimed that there is no tobacco produced in other States of the Union equal to some which was raised and cured in California during the past year. The result of one experiment last year was said to be the production of 1,500 pounds of tobacco per acre, at a cost not above four cents a pound, which was worth in the market at no time less than fifty cents a pound.

Let California continue in her efforts to become a prominent agricultural State of the Union, and she will do quite as well as she has done up to now by developing her mineral wealth. In fact, mining and farming must go hand in hand, and must be equally attended to to make a State rich and independent and the people happy and contented.

It seems to us very doubtful whether all the late mineral discoveries in California during the same period have been of so much real importance to the State as its successful agricultural development.

THE FUTURE OF FRANCE.

The death of the late Emperor of France will revive speculation as to the probable effect the event will have on the future fortunes of the Bonapartist dynasty. Many are of opinion that the death of Napoleon III. will prove the end of its strength, and that the young Prince—who is comparatively unknown to the public—will never be able to control a sufficient following to justify even so small an effort to regain the lost throne. The Bourbon lilies will doubtless periodically bloom again only to decay beneath the more powerful shadows of the flower of Orleans. The representatives of the latter House are not without considerable strength among the leaders of France, and may prove powerful enough, in the event of trouble coming upon the infant Republic, to overwhelm all opposition. The death of the aged President, M. Thiers,—not an unlooked-for event—may precipitate the struggle for power; and should it occur before the youthful Louis—now in his seventeenth year—has arrived at the years of manhood, and before he shall have gained an influential following among the recent subjects of his father, the chances are that the Orleans Prince may establish himself on the throne, as the army, as at present organized, is known to favor such a result. Even before the death of Thiers the turbulence of the National delegates in the Assembly, often now threatening serious trouble, may force upon the leaders the necessity of a stronger central Government, and pave the way for the establishment of a monarchy. In such an event, we strongly incline to the belief that the Orleans family will be placed in power. The disastrous results of Sedan and Metz and Strasburg, have not been forgotten by the army nor the people; and laying all their recent calamitous troubles at the door of their late sovereign, they will naturally turn from his kindred, and seek future safety and liberty and peace from other hands than those of his youthful son and heir.

THE GRAND JURY.

We are glad that the people of this country are gradually but surely awakening to the extent of the evils growing out of our present Grand Jury system, and to the criminal nature of many of the magisterial returns made under the same. For a long time back we have noticed and commented upon this mockery of justice, but so wedded do we become to our "time honored" customs and methods of procedure, that our eyes are frequently blinded to the most glaring and manifest absurdities, and we fail to correct old abuses until we are brought up standing by some event of more than ordinary significance. There is not a Judge on the Bench in this county today, not an Attorney at this bar, not a man who has acted as a Grand Juror during the past ten years particularly, but who knows and will testify to the worse than criminal license taken by many of our so-called magistrates in the return of cases to the Grand Jury. It is by no means a singular nor exceptional circumstance that the alderman is found to be the real prosecutor in the case, leading a simple and confiding creature into difficulty, disgrace and expense in order wholly that he may put money in his purse, and regardless of the ends of justice and his oath.

Nor is this all, by any means, or the end of the suffering entailed by the pernicious system. Tom sues Dick for assault—the result of a hasty and bloodless quarrel which should have ended without further trouble. The Squire hears Tom's story, and holds Dick for trial, fixing his bail at a figure beyond his possibility of obtaining it. The result is he goes to jail—say for a period of two or three months—to await the action of the Grand Jury in his case. At the end of this time he is returned to Court for trial—he may remain another month in jail awaiting it—and after the loss of all this time, and the suffering entailed upon his family in consequence of it, he is fortunate if he gets off with a slight fine and another month, either at the Work House or the County Jail. Often such cases are dismissed by the Grand Jury after the accused has lain in jail for months awaiting the *ex parte* hearing of this magnificent old fogy humbug of a "Grand Inquest." Often again Tom in sueing Dick gets sued by Dick, and both are sent to jail by the imperious representative of justice, when a reconciliation could have been brought about by the magistrate if he had not thereby imperiled his "costs." Who will attempt to picture the suffering of the families of the poor and unknown under this pernicious system? How many fathers are daily sent to the jails of the Commonwealth, to await a "hearing" before the Grand Jury, for some trifling charge, which should never have been made, or, if made, should have been heard and ended at once by some lawful authority? How much time is annually lost to labor through this worse than criminal delay? Will some of our friends who can see the merits, or the practical value of the Grand Jury system, enlighten us in regard to them? We confess our inability to find aught but great cause to condemn the whole system, and shall hail the day when it shall be consigned to the oblivion of the past, along with its twin relic of a by-gone age, the present law through which our Aldermen hold their tenure of a useless and crime-breeding office. Let them both go, and together, and give us a better system, one that has long been asked for, and only refused because of a dislike to part with old customs and laws.

LOCAL OPTION.

On the third Friday of March, or on whatever other day the annual municipal elections are held, the voters of every county of this State, will decide by ballot, the question whether licenses shall be hereafter granted "for the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt or other intoxicating liquors, or any admixture thereof." If there is a majority "against license," then the courts or boards of license commissioners are prohibited from issuing any license for the sale etc., until the decision is revoked at a subsequent election, and such elections are provided for every three years. If a county votes against license, the licenses already granted become void on the first of next April, and the Treasurer of the county is required to refund to the holder of any license the money paid therefor. Under the provision of the law for the vote to be taken on the day of the annual municipal election, Clearfield county has already decided the question, and on Tuesday next an election will be held in Beaver Falls and in New Brighton, the local election in those boroughs taking place on that day and the remainder of Beaver county in March. The vote in Clearfield was significant, when it is remembered that it is one of the strongest Democratic counties in the State, and that the Democratic members of the Legislature opposed the option law, in a body. Of the thirty-one election districts in Clearfield nine gave majorities for license and twenty-two against, the vote of the county standing, "for license" 926, "against license" 1,406—majority against 480. This is less than half the full vote of the county, it running to five thousand and over in closely contested elections.

It seems to be conceded that there will be a majority against license in nearly every county of the State. Those mentioned as doubtful are Allegheny, Philadelphia, some of the eastern mining counties, and others, as Lancaster and Berks, where there is a heavy German population in the country as well as in the towns and cities. But we would not be in the least surprised if every county in the State voted "against license," and Pennsylvania thus became the scene during the ensuing two or three years of further experiments as to the efficacy of prohibition as a remedy for the terrible evils of the liquor traffic. If the people decide against license, we suppose the penalties for selling liquor, ale, wine, or beer without license will remain in full force, although this point is contested by the opponents of the law. Of course the law will be a dead letter if there is no punishment for its violation. In the New England States, where positive prohibition has been tried, the laws for the enforcement have been of the most thorough, and, in some instances, arbitrary character. A State constabulary has been created, in distrust of the zeal of local officers, and invested with ample powers in making searches for and seizures of forbidden liquids. There will be no such machinery in this State, at the start, for the enforcement of the "local option" law, and its efficacy, we believe, will depend in a great measure on the earnestness of the friends of temperance and prohibition in fighting its battles in the courts and elsewhere. In the rural districts, where the evils of intemperance are measurably light compared with the flood of misery and crime, that it carries in its train in great cities, there will not be much difficulty in enforcing the law with the ordinary appliances. We know counties where prohibition is now almost an accomplished fact, owing to the refusal of the courts to grant licenses. But it is in cities and their suburban districts, where the evil is greatest, that there will be the utmost difficulty in enforcing prohibition, for that is what a refusal to grant licenses amounts to in theory.

While admitting that this legislation springs from an unselfish and humane desire to crush out the greatest source of human misery that affects the State and nation—the prolific parent of vice, crime, insanity and pauperism—yet we cannot but regard it as an experiment, the success of which remains to be demonstrated. It is due to the moral sentiment of the State that this experiment should be made, and we shall watch its progress with the greatest interest, if not with the hopeful view of the more enthusiastic of our temperance friends. In New England, prohibition is declared a splendid success by its advocates, and an absurd failure by its opponents. The truth probably lies in the golden mean. But our population is of a different character from that of the east, especially in our towns and cities, where we have a large foreign class, Germans particularly, who from infancy have been accustomed to the use of light wines and beer as part of their daily food. It is here will be the greatest difficulty in enforcing the law, should the anti-license proposition carry. There is a question of revenue also involved, but we regard it of secondary importance when compared with the untold evils inherent in the liquor traffic, for which prohibition is urged as a curative.

To be perfectly frank, the great danger of the adoption of the prohibition principle, as it seems to us, is to indnce the advocates of temperance to trust too much to legal enactments, and to relax their efforts in the line of moral suasion. If they find the withholding of licenses is not so fruitful in good results as anticipated, they will be too apt to rush off to the Legislature for more stringent laws and more thorough police supervision. In this way they will come to regard the placing on the statute books of additional laws as a substantial triumph for their cause, without much thought as to whether these laws are supported by a public sentiment that will secure their enforcement. If every citizen who votes "against license," would actively assist in securing the arrest and punishment of those who sell liquor without license, we would have no doubt of the success of what we have styled an experiment; but we all know this will not be the case, but that nine-tenths of the voters will deem their duty discharged when they deposit their ballots, leaving the disagreeable task of enforcing the law to a very small portion of its supporters and a police that will be serenely indifferent.

REMOVE THE CAPITAL.

A respected cotemporary feebly objects to the removal of the State capital to Philadelphia, and gives for its reasons, first, that it would cost "from a million to two millions of dollars" to make the change. It need not cost a cent beyond the smaller figure, and might be done for one-half of even that amount, if Philadelphia will do as she has frequently shown a willingness to do, viz: donate the land necessary. But granting that it will cost "two millions," we hold that it would be a wise economy, and in every way a praiseworthy undertaking to remove the State capital away from its present miserable location. First, because new buildings will, ere long, become necessary if the change is not made, the present ones being old, somewhat dilapidated, and unfit both in size and pattern, and, secondly: we believe a better and more able class of Legislators can be secured, provided they are permitted to spend their time in Philadelphia—or indeed anywhere but in Harrisburg.

Another objection urged against Philadelphia as the State capital is the greater number of its "gilded palaces of sin" over those of Harrisburg. Well, if that be an argument, why not apply it in full force, and erect the Capitol building upon a high hill and surround it by an impassable wall in order that the virtue and morals of our Legislators may not be contaminated. Now we believe the removal of the capital to some beautiful spot in the environs of our chief city, will greatly add to the attendance of members by removing them further from the "gilded halls," etc., than they are at present. It is not proposed, we believe, to erect the new State House, in the densely built portions of the city, but to place it beyond and outside, and make it at once an attraction and an ornament. We cannot conceive of a rational objection to this; the old argument of a central location was exploded when the last "Conestoga wagon" took its departure for the "West," and the present era of fast lives and Pullman palaces makes it a matter of no importance whether the distance traveled be five miles or five hundred.

But all this aside, the greatest objection we find to Harrisburg is the opportunity it gives for frequent adjournments, when the members ought to remain at work, in continuous session, until their labors are completed. At present the Legislature is seldom in session more than three or four days of each week, and we have known of many instances where citizens have lost time and money by these adjournments. If the Legislature met in Philadelphia this would, for obvious reasons, be largely broken up, and the business could go on uninterruptedly. Members could then take their families with them during the session, when they would hardly think of such a thing as placing them in a Harrisburg hotel. The Philadelphia members would be at home, and almost a majority of both Houses could spend their Sabbaths in the family circle, without interrupting the six days' work, which is the time allotted for man to labor. The distant members would insist upon a short session, in order to get home to their own affairs at the end of it, and business would consequently be attended to promptly, and therefore satisfactorily. In a word, we can find an abundance of good reasons for removing the capital to Philadelphia, and hope it will be done at an early day, as both Legislators and people wanting legislation will be largely benefited thereby.

JUDGE AGNEW'S DECISION.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the appellant, W. J. Kountz, against Fisher Bros., for a reversal of the decision of the District Court of this county in one of the cases growing out of the "Bull Oil Ring of 1869," has been announced, and, as might be supposed, creates some talk in this community, where the parties and the facts out of which the suit grew are well known. To be brief, we will just state, that in June, 1869, W. J. Kountz sold 2,000 barrels of crude oil to Kirkpatrick & Lyons at thirteen and one-half cents per gallon. The latter firm subsequently transferred this contract to Fisher Brothers, who held it at maturity. Before it matured Kirkpatrick & Lyons entered into a combination with others for the purpose of fictitiously raising the price of oil to a figure above the price Kountz had sold to them at, and the latter on discovering this fact refused to deliver the oil or settle the difference at the price ruling on the day of maturity, viz., eighteen cents or thereabouts. Suit was brought to recover on this and other similar contracts, and judgment was rendered against Kountz in the District Court. This decision has been reversed by the Supreme Court and another trial ordered.

The point that we wish to bring before our readers at this time is the prominent one in this case, while there are several others of great interest to this community. It was held by Judge Agnew that in arriving at the value of an article, the jury could and must look outside of the market price. We have always been taught heretofore that the price of a thing was just what it would sell for, but in this, it appears from this decision, we were altogether wrong. There may be times and circumstances similar to those of the night of December 31, 1869, where "unlawful combinations," powerful through personal influence and unlimited moneyed resources—can exercise such temporary control over the markets of a commodity, that a value utterly fictitious may be temporarily maintained. Such a period was the one when Fisk and Gould run the price of gold up on an unsuspecting public. Another may be found in Jay Gould's late attempt to "Bull" the market on Erie railroad stock; indeed the past ten years are prolific in just such attempts to "corner" the markets of the country, and even staid old Pittsburgh—so wedded to honest ways—began to think the trick a respectable one, provided money could be made through it for the parties holding all the bowers, trumps and aces.

But Judge Agnew thinks differently, and uses such terms as "unlawful and fraudulent practices," "fictitious," "false" and "swollen prices," "fraudulent purposes of the combination;" and refuses to lend his "sanction and encouragement to gambling operators and capitalists," because they "would destroy men's chances in legitimate business." Nor will he permit the measures of damages to be made upon the figure of the fictitious price established by the "combination," although it appears to be the market value of the article, or what it will bring. The price must be "*a bona fide* one," and in order to ascertain what this is, reference must be made to the price *after* maturity of the contract as well as *before* that time. In this case the plaintiffs proved that oil would sell to the "Ring" at eighteen cents per gallon on the night of the 31st of December, 1869, but unfortunately for them, it was worth but little more than half that sum on the day after the contract fell due, and it was therefore the duty, under such circumstances, for the jury to fix the market price, and the measure of damages—a privilege which was denied them under the rulings of the lower court. The latter held to our old idea, that what a thing would sell for—no matter under what circumstances, nor to whom—that was its price, morally, legally and every other way. But Judge Agnew dissents, and holds that such a course would place legitimate dealers wholly at the mercy of gamblers, and basing his decision on common sense, he declines to permit them to fictitiously make the market price, and empowers the jury to find what the actual value of a thing is to the legitimate trade, regardless of the offers of members of an "unlawful combination."

The Judge is severe, but we believe he is right, and that his decision will greatly tend to prevent attempts in the future to "corner oil," at least in this latitude.

The force of the decision is applicable quite as much to efforts to "Bear" a market as to "Bull" it, as the jury is authorized to inquire what the *actual market value* is, outside of all extraneous influences. A combination might be organized to put prices *down* on "settlement day" quite as readily as one could be formed to put them *up*, and with the same intent, viz.: enforcing the settlement of unfulfilled contracts at figures to suit the "shorts." The markets might be so tampered with by the "Bears" that all purchasers would be frightened off, and consequently the ruling rate could be influenced. Hereafter, under this decision, it will be the privilege of juries to look over the whole ground and find what the legitimate price is, or ought to be, before adjusting the amount of damages for non-fulfilled contracts of any kind. In a word, stock and merchandise gambling—hitherto thought to be honest and respectable—has been dealt a staggering blow by the highest judicial authority in the State, and the people can well afford to congratulate themselves that an end has been put to it. Legitimate trade and merchandising can henceforth pursue the even tenor of their ways with no fear of "Corners," thrusts from irate "Bulls," or hugs from angry "Bears."

STATE NEWS.

THE production of the Fifteenth (Fagundas) District for December averaged 1,077 barrels from 295 wells.

A NEW three hundred barrel flowing well was struck at Grease City, Saturday. It is owned by Captain Grace.

LAST week the Pennsylvania Railroad Company paid to their 2,000 workmen in Altoona the large sum of $166,000 wages for one month.

THERE is something in a name, as a Mr. Hunter, of Tionesta, had sixteen dead deer and one bear ready to be skinned, lying around his house a few days ago.

THERE were originally but three counties in Pennsylvania, viz., Philadelphia, Chester and Bucks. Clarion county was formed from a part of Venango and Armstrong counties March, 11, 1839.

THE wells on the Sedgwick farm, Petrolia, are not averaging more than six barrels. A new well on this farm, owned by John Galey, is doing fifty barrels, but several are not doing more than 100 barrels.

ON last Thursday morning Miss Nancy McLure, of Sharon, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, died, aged 94 years. Mrs. McLure was a granddaughter of the Hon. John Hart, of New Jersey, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

A TENEMENT house in St. Mary's, Elk county, was burned on Sunday evening last, and three little children, the oldest but five years old, perished in the conflagration. The mother had left the little ones alone, and gone out to some of her neighbors.

JOHN W. COLE, of Garland, Warren county, has wintered thirty hens last winter, and during the past year has sold $62.75 worth of eggs, besides setting hens on 219 and using what was wanted in the family. His breed is the white Bramah.

THE Titusville *Courier* says: On the McClearly Farm, near Petrolia, three two hundred and fifty barrel tanks are filled with oil, and a five hundred barrel tank is building. The operators are determined to store their oil, and wait for better prices.

THE voters of Armstrong county will vote for or against the granting of licenses to sell intoxicating liquors in all election districts, except Kittanning Borough, on Friday, the 28th of February next. This includes Parker's Landing and Lawrenceburg.

A YOUNG man named Charles Crocker, of Centreville, Butler county, lost his life at the Petrolia oil fields, on Sunday evening, in trying to prevent a derrick from falling on a house, the derrick falling upon him and crushing him. A second fire, near the centre of the town, burned a six hundred barrel oil tank belonging to the Gibson well, and a well rig of Parson's Brothers.

THOMAS PADEN, aged about twenty years, met with a serious accident on his father's farm, near Fredonia, last Saturday about noon. He was engaged in felling a tree, which lodged on a sapling. Paden then went to work to cut the sapling down, and while thus employed the tree fell, one across the young man's breast, crushing it so fearfully that death ensued in about an hour.

TUESDAY'S Oil City *Derrick* says the Parker accommodation coming north on Monday night killed a man named Bacon. The pilot struck him and hurled him off the track, and then struck a piece of railroad iron. He was picked up as soon as possible and taken to Foxburg, where he died in about forty minutes. Deceased was a sewing machine agent from Lawrenceburg, aged about 35.

THE Oil City *Evening Telegraph* of yesterday says that on Saturday afternoon, John Duress, an employe on the Allegheny Valley railroad, was run over by a hand car near the mouth of Robert's run and seriously hurt. He was standing in the car, the wheels of which raised over a signal torpedo, exploding it, and Duress, in looking over the front part of the hand car to see what had happened, lost his balance and fell upon the track. The wheels passed over his thighs.

THE youth Avery, whose incipient forgeries were lately nipped in the bud, was tried on a couple of indictments, Friday afternoon last at Meadville. On the charge of obtaining goods on false pretenses, he was his own lawyer, such having been his former occupation. Being unsuccessful in this, he threw up the sponge, and let somebody else conduct the second case in which he was again convicted. On Saturday he was sentenced for both crimes, jointly, and given four years and nine months of penal servitude in the State's Prison to work out.

ON Wednesday of last week, Mr. Wm. Messner, of Warren, was up near Mr. Holt's some four miles below Corydon, he lying on his men got out timber. He kept his shot gun in a hollow tree to use when he was at leisure in shooting partridges and other game. When the last team was coming he stopped in a hurry for his gun, jerked it out and it went off, lodging the whole charge and wadding in the fleshy part of his right hip with a downward direction. The nature of the location was all torn to pieces, but the bone is not injured. He was doing well at last advices.

THE Titusville *Herald* says: Last Saturday a most singular accident occurred on a farm in Chautauqua Lake, owned by one Stevens, a former conductor on the Oil Creek road. A workman was felling a tree just as a man named Line was driving by in his cutter with his wife and three children. As the tree commenced to topple the horse became frightened and stopped. Line got out to urge him on, and saw the tree would fall towards him. He tried to pull his wife and children out of the cutter, but without avail, and the tree fell on them. The woman and two children were instantly killed, and the other child died shortly afterward.

MONDAY'S Titusville *Herald* says: Saturday afternoon last, Andrew Firth, son of a widow living on the plank road, was coasting with some companions near Mr. R. H. Lee's refinery; one of the boys fell from his sled on the road just as Mr. J. H. Brod drove along. In trying to avoid running over him Mr. Broad ran against and knocked down the boy Firth. The boy was on his feet directly, and to an inquiry if he was hurt made no reply, but walked on. Drs. Moody and Barr were afterward called to see him, when it was found that his skull had been crushed, and part of the brain protruded, which was immediately replaced. The wound is a very dangerous one, and may probably prove fatal.

ON Thursday morning last, as Mr. Isaac Gress, of Pleasant Unity, was crossing the railroad at Chambers' crossing, west of Latrobe, in a sleigh, the hind part of the sleigh was struck by the bumper of the engine of the mail train east; a view of the approaching train being obstructed by a gravel train switched off on the siding. The horse and sleigh escaped, but Mr. Gress was pitched a distance of about fifteen feet and fatally injured. The train backed, and he was taken to the station at Latrobe, from whence he was removed to the residence of his brother. All that human aid could do was done to alleviate his sufferings, but he expired about half past one o'clock. He leaves a wife and three children, and a large circle of friends, who will mourn his untimely end.

ON Wednesday evening last, a sad and fatal accident occurred to the family of Thomas Carr, who resides on the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, near Morton's Station, by which Mrs. Carr and her three children were burned to death. Mrs. Carr had been very busy all day ironing clothes, and had neglected to fill a lamp that she intended to use with oil. The oil, called combination fluid, and said to be non-explosive, was in a can. Mrs. Carr filled the lamp, but before doing so, as a matter of precaution, removed a lighted lamp to the opposite side of a table from where she was standing, and was in the act of sitting the can upon the table, when it exploded as quick as gunpowder, caused no doubt by the gas from the can communicating with the lighted lamp. Three of her children were in the room at the time close to the table, and upon them and the mother the burning oil was scattered, setting their clothes on fire. Some of the neighbors heard the cries of distress and on hastening to the house found the room on fire, Mrs. Carr in the last agonies of death and the children burnt in a horrible manner. They extinguished the fire and did all they could to relieve the sufferers, but two of the children died soon after the accident, and the third lingered until towards midnight when death relieved it from its horrible suffering.

FIFTY-FIVE old Catholic priests are now declared apostates from the Church of Rome; forty-two of them are in Germany and Austria.

HARRISBURG.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES AND THEIR MERITS.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, JANUARY 14, 1873.

REPEAL OF THE LOCAL OPTION LAW.

A bread there is considerable talk here of the repeal of the local option law or rather a session to be consummated before the time fixed for the Spring elections. It is said a quarter of a million of dollars can and will be raised for that purpose. With such a motive power as this, and the fact that the Democrats, with very few exceptions, are committed against, this sort of legislation, it would not be surprising if repeal was effected, or the law amended in some manner as will destroy its purpose. At best, it is a loosely and clumsily drawn statute, and it will not be difficult to inject into its body some sly modification that will make it still more inconsistent.

If the temperance people are in earnest in their demand for this law, and sincere in their hope that it will mitigate the evils of intemperance, it is time that they were at work to save their darling from the spoiler. The liquor interest in this State is an immense one, ramifying through the whole social and business range from the palace to the hovel—from the manufacturer with millions of capital to the illicit still hid in some mountain cave or abandoned coal mine. It is not at all extravagant to suppose that a quarter, or even half a million of dollars could be raised to rid the statute books of a measure that conflicts with the prosperity and life, as the local option law undoubtedly does. Think of the five thousand licensed drinking places in Philadelphia, and the fifteen hundred in Allegheny county—of the immense wholesale business that is carried on in the various liquids, stomach bitters included, that will come under the sweeping prohibition of the local option law—of the distillers interest—of the costly breweries in every county of the State, and it is very easy to see where the money will come from, if such an argument will influence legislative action. Besides all that, the liquor interest of the State is now pretty thoroughly organized. It can be reached, and its influence, adherents and money contributions consolidated for action in compact and effective shape in very brief time.

The temperance people *par excellence*, and the supporters of the option law generally, should know what strength they have to control the action to which he is appointed. The first Committee, on Constitutional Reform, has been superceded in its functions by the Constitutional Convention. The committees are as follows; they are given in full for the convenience of those who have business before the Legislature:

Constitutional Reform — Messrs. Strang, White, Graham, Cutler, Delamater, Davis (Berks), McClure, Wallace and Chalfant.

Judiciary General—Messrs. Mann, Rutan, Graham, Fitch, White, Strang, Wallace, Davis (Berks), Dill and Playford.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Waddell, Heilman, Elliott, Davis (Berks) and Wallace.

Finance—Messrs. Graham, Rutan, Strang, Wallace and McClure.

Judiciary General—Messrs. White, Waddell, Fitch, Davis (Berks) and Wallace.

Judiciary Local—Messrs. Fitch, Cutler, Delamater, Petrikin and Albright.

Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Cutler, M'Kinley, Fitch, Petrikin and Playford.

Divorces—Messrs. Weakley, Heilman, Davis (Philadelphia), Albright and Crawford.

Banks—Messrs. Delamater, Graham, Alexander, M'Sherry and Nagle.

Education—Messrs. Warfel, Lemon, White, Crawford and Chalfant.

Accounts—Messrs. Lemon, Delamater, Weakley, Knight and Chalfant.

Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Ward 1, Alexander, Macay, Albright and M'Sherry.

Corporations—Messrs. Humphreys, Weakley, M'Kinley, Nagle and Collins.

Mines and Mining—Messrs. Albright, Maclay, Heilman, Humphreys and Collins.

Public Printing—Messrs. Davis (Berks), Humphreys, Weakley, Lemon and Chalfant.

Railroads—Messrs. Davis (Philadelphia), Warfel, Rutan, Randall and Dill.

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Cutler, Waddell, Alexander, Knight and M'Sherry.

Canals and Inland Navigation—Messrs. Davis (Philadelphia), Strang, Humphreys, Randall and Rowland.

Agriculture—Messrs. Maclay, Heilman, Lemon, Knight and Crawford.

Military Affairs—Messrs. White, Heilman, M'Kinley, M'Sherry and Playford.

Roads and Bridges — Messrs. Delamater, Humphreys, Maclay, Nagle and M'Clure.

Election Districts—Messrs. Humphreys, M'Kinley, Strang, M'Sherry and Rowland.

Library—Messrs. White, Warfel and Knight.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Delamater, Graham, Alexander, M'Sherry and Petrikin.

Public Buildings.—Messrs. Heilman, Lemon and Crawford.

New Counties and County Seats.—Messrs. M'Kinley, Strang, Davis (Philadelphia), Randall and Crawford.

Private Claims and Damages.—Messrs. Alexander, Warfel, Rowland, Playford and Collins.

Compare Bills.—Messrs. Waddell, Weakley, Rutan and Petrikin.

HARRISBURG, January 15, 1873.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

The Speaker announced the Standing Committees of the House this morning. I do not hear much comment on them as yet. Mr. Mitchell of Tioga and Mahon of Franklin will divide the powers of leadership of the House as the heads of the Committees on Ways and Means and Judiciary. The Democrats growled a little that the excommunicated Sam Josephs should have places on four such important committees as Ways and Means, Railroads Municipal Corporations and Passenger Railroads to the prejudices of their best men. These are are all good committee for Samuel. Allegheny has the chairmanship of the Committees on Printing, Military, Vice and Immorality, and Congressional Apportionment. I subjoin a list of the more important committees.

On Ways and Means—Messrs. Mitchell, Myer, Daniels, Bates (Crawford), Bowman, Brown, Cross, Hancock, Young, Kaufman (Lebanon), Levering, Mylon, Vodges, Wainwright, Josephs, Morrison, Noyes, Brockway, Conrad, Latshe, Welsh.

Judiciary System, (General.)—Messrs. Mahon, Porter, Bates, (Crawford,) Brown, Bullard, Johnson, (Potter,) Lane, M'Creary, M'Cormick, Mitchell, Mylin, Newmeyer, Ramsey, Waldron, Wolf, Brockway, Heiges, Kisner, Orvis, Reynolds, Williams.

Judiciary System, (Local.)—Messrs. Bullard, Newmeyer, Allison, Bates, (Crawford,) Bowman, Brown, Darit, Hancock, M'Cormick, Mitchell, Mylon, Ramsey, Smith, (Philadelphia,) Wolf, Heiges, Kisner, Lawson, Orvis, Reynolds, Smith, (Fayette.)

Municipal Corporations.—Messrs. Albright, Lamon, M'Cullough (Philadelphia), Ash, Ballantine, Bullard, Burkholder, Burns, Newell, Porter, Prizer, Smith (Philadelphia),

THE POULTRY SHOW.

A Peep at the Exhibition—What May be Seen There—A Fine Display of the Kings and Queens of the Barn Yard.

Shakespeare mentions "murder most foul." Has he ever been to an American poultry show? But that is not egg-spected to be answered now. Crow-nology may be studied with much advantage at the City Hall, though dog-matically considering the subject, we are not on that lay. Hen-pecked husbands could study duck-ish ways to much advantage at this, a genuine hen convention, and would need no eagle-eye to perceive the hawk over the dove-cot. The mulish might go there and learn a lesson from the cock. The bantams are there in full force. For variety and quality undoubtedly this is the best exhibition of poultry given for some time in this or any other State in the Union. Below may be found a list of the principal exhibitors and what they show. Messrs. Dodge and Kelly of Ravenna, Ohio, several coops of Partridge Cochins, very fine, a trio of white Cochins from John Bridger Strains, Scotland. They have also several other varieties of Cochins including buff and white. Polands they exhibited largely, and extraordinary fine birds they are. They also show some rare black Games and silver gray and white dorkings. H. Cryer and Co. of Salem, Ohio, show a large collection and of some twenty varieties and breeds, mostly game. A number of premiums were awarded him.

A. A. Miller, of Oakdale Station, this county, exhibits three trios of dark Brahmans, and three trios of partridge Cochins, all of first class quality; he has also some Aylesbury ducks and some bronze turkey cocks on exhibition.

Joseph Bainford shows some twenty varieties of choice fowls. His collection mostly drew first and all the special premiums. Charles Espich, Cincinnati, shows a cage of the tiniest birds from Africa, Asia and Brazil, a very rare collection. He also has a fine lot of Canaries, a hawk and a pair of small tortoise shell parrots on exhibition. A cage of black eared rabbits attract considerable attention. G. W. Evans, Reserve township, this county, shows a mammoth Cochin pullet. Geo. A. Deitz, Chambersburg, Pa.; a turkey, fifty lbs; pair of bantams, nine ounces—smallest on exhibition. He also shows between sixty and seventy coops of some thirty varieties; three pairs of African and two pair of Hong Kong geese; seventeen pair of ducks of various varieties; three pair of miniature black African chickens and several pair of rare white faced Spanish.

Samuel Cameron, Pittsburgh, shows many varieties of game birds, of rare breeds and very fine. Among them may be mentioned a fine pair of golden duckwings, pair of blue bottomed stays and two coops of Hoson mixed.

C. B. Elbin, the Secretary of the Society, exhibits the finest coops of Dominiques ever shown in this State, also a pair of Aylsbury ducks. There are several fine dogs and pups also on exhibition, including a handsome small black and tan, a fine skye terrier, and several English bull terriers.

The exhibition will last until next Wednesday, when it will close, and all the birds on exhibition sold at auction. The hall was crowded all day yesterday, and from all appearances it will prove an immense success.

COAL LANDS.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CLINTON, January 13, 1873.

The peace and quietude of old Findley township have been greatly disturbed for some time back, by some Pittsburgh and eastern men buying up large bodies of coal land south of Clinton. This company have bought about two thousand acres of coal land all in one body. Since this operation there has been another party or company operating on the north side of Clinton, and extending south to the land of the other company; this company I understand wants to buy one thousand acres, thus making a body of three thousand acres of coal land. Well you may be at a loss to know, and a good many of our citizens have been in the same fix—why are these companies buying such an immense body of coal away out here where there is no market, no transportation by river or railroad. Well, I will attempt to give you some idea of the immense improvement that is about to be undertaken through one vast coal field in the western part of Pennsylvania. You will be surprised when I state that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company propose to build a branch road from Oak Dale, on the Pan Handle, to Smith's Ferry, by way of Clinton, Frankfort Spring and Hookstown, to connect with the Cleveland road. Well, is there a practical route, and will it pay? As to the inquiry, nature has been so good enough to give us a good and easy grade. It was surveyed some two years ago by Mr. Reno, a practical engineer, and pronounced to be of very easy grade, no tunnels and very few heavy cuts. His estimate of the grading was about five thousand dollars to the mile; as to its paying, I will say it cannot but pay well. Well, let us see what can be done on this short cut from Oak Dale, you may say to Cleveland. In the first place, this road will pass through one of the best agricultural and mineral sections of Pennsylvania; the soil from one end of the route to the other is unsurpassed for raising grain or grass by any other place in Western Pennsylvania, and as to mineral, there is one continuous coal field nearly from one end to the other of the proposed route. This immense field of coal will be shipped on this road to Cleveland and other parts in the west, besides what will be shipped down the river to Cincinnati and other cities below. The coal now shipped by way of Pittsburgh over the Pan Handle and Chartiers Road west, will be shipped over this short cut and thus relieve the Pan Handle and Fort Wayne of the heavy pressure that is now on those two roads. This road will carry the coal to the river at George Town, and being below nearly all of the coal places on the river, it can be sent before nearly two-thirds of the year. Mr. Brown, your heavy coal dealer, has lost coal and barges enough above the locks and above Smith's Ferry to build this road himself; besides he can buy coal land here and ship it safely for about one-fourth the money he has to pay, and above all of the obstructions in the Ohio. Meetings have been held all along the route. A committee has presented a petition to the Board of Directors of the P. R. R., asking them to build the road, with the assistance of the people along the route. The Board have considered the matter, and I am informed, have agreed to build the road provided the people subscribe one hundred and fifty thousand dollars stock, and the P. R. R. Company will issue first mortgage bonds sufficient to finish and equip the road, which bonds will be the first mortgage on the road, and the people's stock shall be second mortgage bonds. There will be no trouble raising the money. The people are moving in earnest.

G. B.

LOCAL OPTION.

At Beaver Falls and New Brighton.

On Tuesday the citizens of the borough of New Brighton voted on the question of granting licence to liquor sellers under the provisions of the Local Option bill. It will be seen by the vote that the licence was voted down by a large majority. The following is the vote in the different wards:

North ward—Against license	130
" For licence	34
Middle ward—Against licence	116
" For licence	20
South ward—Against licence	85
" For licence	16
Total vote cast	401
Against license	331
For licence	70
Majority against	261

On the same day the borough of Beaver Falls voted on the question, with the following result:

Against licence	273
For licence	157
Majority against	116

The Dollar Savings Bank.

Our readers will not fail to notice the elaborate exhibit of the operations of the first and best of our savings institutions, printed elsewhere in this paper. This is the thirty-fifth semi-annual report, made much fuller and more comprehensive than its' predecessors. Its tabular expose of interesting details will prove a useful study for the philanthropist or man of business.

The aggregate assets have in 17 years grown from nothing to $3,773,149.29.

The whole number of depositors has grown from the first one to number now 10,038, and the average amount deposited by each is $364.23. The age, sex, and other classifications of the depositors, is well worthy of critical observation.

The Dollar Savings Bank owes its paternity to its venerable Treasurer, Mr. Charles Colton. It has gathered, safely kept and wisely utilized the savings of thousands of men, women and children, exciting many to habits of frugality and thrift. It has also extended loans to very many on such easy terms as involved no personal embarrassments, and in various ways has been the instrument of multiform benefits and blessings to the community.

Under the management of an able Board of Trustees, with Mr. James Herdman as President, its founder, Mr. Charles Colton, as Treasurer, and Mr. J. R. D. Meeds, Assistant Treasurer, the Dollar Savings Bank is very sure to continue more and more prosperous, and more and more useful.

Meeting of Coal Miners.

Yesterday morning the Coal Miners' Convention, consisting of delegates from about thirty coal works in this county, assembled at Staley's Hall, on Fifth avenue. The object of the meeting was to urge the passage of a law requiring screens, and for the better protection of miners in regard to ventilation. An organization was effected by electing George Archibald President, Thomas Boyle Secretary, and Edward O'Donnell Treasurer. After organizing the meeting adjourned until two o'clock in the afternoon, when the discussion of the object of the meeting was commenced. The debate proved very lively, and was participated in by nearly all the delegates. A draft of the "Miners' Protective Law" was presented, and a committee was appointed to visit Harrisburg and urge the passage of the bill during the present Legislature.

The Culture of the Hair.

Just as surely as a soil infected with Canadian thistles can be made to produce fine crops of golden grain, the scalp now sparsely covered with harsh, dry, unmanagable hair, can be made prolific of silken tresses. All that is necessary to effect the change in either case is the *right kind of fertilizer*. Leaving the agriculturist to determine how the green land shall be made fruitful, we positively assert that Lyon's Kathairon is unequalled as a *fertilizer and beautifier of the hair*. Twenty-five years of success is the basis of this unqualified statement. During that time it has been used by many millions of both sexes, and the first instance in which it has failed to fulfill the expectations of a rational purchaser has yet to be discovered. It will not cause hair to grow on a varnished gourd; but wherever the roots of the hirsute fringe remain undisturbed it will cause them to put forth new shoots, and in all cases where the hair has become thin it will increase its volume.

The Great Organ—The Burdett—Not Sham Stops.

The Burdett Organ is the only one that contains no sham stops; every stop having a distinctive variety of tone. Purchasers are not deceived by an array of sham stops which other makers purposely get up to mislead unsuspecting customers, and to obtain higher prices than the instruments are really worth. For instance the celebrated *Celeste Stop* is in the Burdett organ, composed of a separate and distinct set of reeds, producing a delightful tone, while in most other organs there is no separate set of reeds, and the effect is but a muddy conglomeration of sound. If you desire an organ the most complete in tone and durability, and returning you dollar for dollar in musical excellence, get the Burdett, which can be obtained only at H. Kleber & Bro.'s warerooms, No. 122 Wood street. These first-class Burdetts are offered as low as the ordinary slop shop affair which has to be peddled around the country in order to find customers.

Messrs. C. Coleman & Son, of the Duquesne Wagon Works, Marion avenue, Allegheny, are daily turning out work which they will guarantee equal to the best, and yet sold at from 15 to 20 per cent. cheaper than in the East. Their stock includes Farm, Southern and Platform Spring Wagons, and as a specialty, the Combined Patent Self-Oiling Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon, surpassing all others in durability, lightness of draught and cheapness also, all description of Wagons, Carts, Wheelbarrows, etc. This is one of the oldest establishments of he character in Western Pennsylvania and enoys a reputation second to none. 8

12 Samples sent by mail for 50 cts., that retail quick for $10. B. L. Wolcott, 181 Chatham Square, N. Y. 619:1yW.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, January 16, 1873.

The financial situation showed but little change to-day. The increase in loanable funds already mentioned continues. The regular institutions show both more willingness and more ability to accommodate now than they have done for some time past, and outside, the volume of capital is said to be rapidly increasing. One of the prominent private banking firms reported themselves as being more flush to-day than for a year previous. Owing to the inclemency of the weather trade was not quite as active as previously reported, but there is a fair demand for all lines of goods. In quite a number of instances the manufactures of most articles during the last quarter of the past year makes stocks in hand much lighter than it is desirable they should be. The GAZETTE foreshadowed this result in November, when it exhorted the banks and bankers to stretch every point to keep the manufacturers supplied with funds at living rates, but as virtue is its own reward, and avarice its own punishment, they who did not look at the matter as we did, see merchants already, before the opening of spring, seeking other markets in which to buy their goods, because the stocks here are insufficient to make a selection from or get as large amounts as buyers want to secure.

In real estate and local securities there is but a light business doing. We notice that on next Tuesday some seven hundred shares of local bank stocks are to be offered for sale at auction. In the eastern and western cities the money situation is reported as steadily improving. The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Wednesday reports that the demand at bank by such customers as keep good accounts and have good legitimate business, ought to suffer a little early met.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Wednesday says: There was an increased demand for money in our local market yesterday, and while there was no stringency, it was apparent that the tendency of the market was in the opposite direction from what it had been for some days. The banks were asked to take all the acceptable paper offered, but it was as much as they were disposed to discount at the customary rates of 8a10 per cent. In the open market there was not much paper offered, and the negotiations were chiefly at 10 per cent., with exceptions at 12, but the indications were that had the demand been larger it would have been difficult to supply it at the inside figure. There is more currency flowing to the country, while the return current seems to be on the ebb.

NEW YORK, January 16, 1873.

Closing quiet and easy at 6@6 per cent. Sterling firm at 9½@9¾ per cent. Gold more active 112¼@112⅝, closing at 112⅝@112¾. Loans 1@6 per cent to flat. Clearings $41,000,000. Treasury disbursements $273,000. Governments ⅛@¼ per cent. higher, except currency bonds. State bonds heavy and nominal. Stock market irregular, with lower prices in the morning, partial recovering in afternoon, and final weakness. Business is very dull with fluctuations of only ¼@1⅛ per cent. and for most part only 1140@114⅝ Pacific Mail. Western Union, Erie and Union Pacific, were the only shares showing even approach to activity. Pacific fell from 71 to 69¾. Erie rose to 61 and fell to 59¾, and closed at 60¾. Western Union advanced from 82¾ to 83¾, closing at 83¼, and Lake Shore advanced from 35¾ to 37, closing at 36¾. Market closed weak.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 116; 5-20s of '62, 114; do '64, 114½; '65, 115¾; do new, 113⅝; do '67, 114¾; do '68, 114; 10-40s, 111; currency, sixes, 114; new 5s 111¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri 80⅝; Tennessee, old, 78; do new, 79; Virginia new, 50; do, old, 45; North Carolina old, 33; do new, 118.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Canton, 101; Western Union Telegraph, 83¾; Quicksilver, 44¾; Adams Express, 95¾; Wells, Fargo & Co., 95¾; United States Express, 79¼; Pacific Mail, 69¾; New York Central, 102⅜; Erie, 60¾; do preferred, 67; Harlem, 119½; do preferred, 120; Hudson River Central, 107½; Northwestern, 80¾; do preferred, 87¼; Rock Island, 111½; St. Paul, 52¼; do preferred, 77¼; Wabash, 72¾; do preferred, 82; Fort Wayne, 92; Chicago & Alton, 112; do preferred, 117; Ohio & Mississippi, 46¼; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 89; Burlington & Quincy, 137, extra dividend; Lake Shore, 92¼; Panama, 38½; Illinois Central, 122; Union Pacific, 35½; Central Pacific, 99¼; Union, 86¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 95¼; Hartford & Erie, 8½; Bankers bills, 107⅝.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, January 16, 1873.

APPLES—Continue very dull, and with increased receipts and a stock considerably in excess of present requirements, prices are weak and lower for the bulk of the sales are within the range of $2 to $2.50 per bbl for fair to prime.

APPLE BUTTER—Is the same supply, but with a steady demand, prices are maintained; ranging from 60@65c per gallon.

BAGGING—Penn Mill: two bushel, 36c; two and a half bushel, 45c; three bushel, 53c; Allegheny, two bushel, 35c.

BEANS—There is a fair demand, with sales at $2.50@2.55 per bushel, the outside figure for choice navy.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is less active, and cannot be quoted above 4½c per lb.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet and unchanged; small sales reported within the range of 4½ to 6½c per lb.

CANNED GOODS—The demand is rather better, but there is no change in prices.

CHEESE—Stocks are heavy notwithstanding there is not much inquiry. Holders particularly of good stock, are indifferent about selling, we continue to quote Seranden factories of Goshen, at 16½@17. Ohio Sweitzer, 16 to 17.

CARBON OIL—Continues very dull, and prices consequently weak with a declining tendency, we now quote at 17¾ to 18 by the car load, and usual advance for small lots.

CANDLES—Are dull and unchanged.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$7.50 per case in first handles, and $8 in jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's, $14 per bbl; common, $10@12.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, 5@5½c.

DRIED FRUIT—The market continues dull, but an early improvement in the demand is confidently expected—trade generally improves at this season of the year; prices, however, are nominally unchanged. Apples, 4@6c. Black-berries, 10@12. Peaches, 12@13. Cherries, 20@22c, unpitted. 6@6½.

EGGS—The stock of fresh continues very meagre, and prices, in consequence are still maintained, 36@38. Limed eggs are in fair supply, but unchanged, 25@30, as to quality.

FLOUR—We can report a steady demand, and a fair volume of business, but there is no change whatever in the prices. Spring wheat, $7.25@8.25; winter wheat, $8.50 to 9. We notice that New York is reported firmer, while Liverpool continues dull. Rye Flour, $5.50.

GRAIN—The receipts and offerings of Wheat continue very meagre, and with a steady demand prices are firm though without quotable change; $1.75@1.80 for good to strictly prime red. Oats continue very meagre, and in this steady delivery full prices are still being obtained; 46 to 48c, as to quality—some holder are asking 49 and some 50, but they have been unable to sales by the car load above 48. Shelled Corn is in rather better supply, and easier; we now quote at 58c on track, and 60 free in elevator. Ear Corn, in bulk, is quotable at 60, though there have been some sales recently at 62½c. Rye is quoted at 85 to 90, buying, and 95 selling. Barley unchanged at 85 to 90 for spring, and 95@$1 for fall as to quality.

GROCERIES—Trade continues to improve slowly, and we are pleased to record that it will continue to grow better from this out. Rio Coffees are still reported very firm, and there is every indication of further advance in relation to values. Sugars are quiet but firmer. We can report a steady trade in New Orleans Molasses at quotations, while syrups are unchanged.

SUGARS—Crushed, 13½c; Granulated, 13½c; Powdered, 13½c; A Coffee, 12½c; B, 12¾c Ex. C, 12c; C, 11½c; Porto Rico, 10@11c.

COFFEE—Common Rio, 22c; Fair, 23c; Good, 24c; Prime to choice, 24½@25c; Roasted, in lb packages 26c; loose, 25¾c; Java, 29@30c.

SYRUPS—H & F, 55c; Maryland, 55c; B & E, 50c; Muscadine, 50c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 24c; Allspice, 20c; Nutmegs, $1.25; Cloves, Cassia, Ginger, 18c; Ex. Ginger, 20c; Carolina, 8½@9c; Bangoon, 7¼@8. ¢

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 58@59c.

HAY—Is still continues quite dull, with a full supply, considerably in excess of present requirements; prices, however, are without quotable change. $18 to $20 on track, as to quality.

HIDES—Following are the ruling quotations: Green Salted Steer Hides, 11¾@12c; Green Salted Cow Hides, 9¾@10c; Green Salted Calf, 13@14c; Green Butcher, 8@8½c; Green Salted Slunk, 13@14c; Green Salted Calf, each, 1.70@2.10; Green Butcher's Calf, 1; Dry Flint Hides, nominal at 22.

HOMINY—$4.25 to $4.75 per barrel.

HORSE RADISH—Is quiet and unchanged.

LARD OIL—No. 1, Extra, 90@95; No. 2, 60.

MILL FEED—Bran is quoted at $1.15@1.20 per cwt; Middlings at $1.30@1.35, according to quality. Corn Meal, $1.30@1.35.

SPICE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

ONIONS—Are in good demand, with sales at $4.50 per bbl, as to quality.

POTATOES—Quiet and unchanged; small sales at 80@85c per bushel, according to quality.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 14c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 7½c; Plain Shoulders, 6c; Rib Sides, 8½c; Clear Rib Sides, Clear Sides, 9c; Breakfast Bacon, 11c; Dried Beef, 9c; Mess Pork, $14.50. Ham Sausage, 10c. Leaf Lard: in tres, 8½c; half bbls, 9½c; pails, 10. Pigs Feet: in half bbls, $4.75 in kegs, $5.40.

RAGS—Quoted at 3@3½c.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed is quoted, in a jobbing way, at $3.90@4, and Clover from $4 at $5.25. Flax Seed is in steady demand at $1.95.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8½c.

WHISKY—Bls. barrels may be quoted at 94@95c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, January 15, 1873.

CATTLE.

The arrivals up to this time have been fair, and with a full attendance of buyers and an active demand the market is strong and prices, as compared with this day week, are up from ¼ to ½ of 1 cent per lb. On Monday and Tuesday the demand was mainly for shipment to New York; to-day a full delegation put in an appearance from Philadelphia, and as there is a good demand for shipment to both of these points, the indications are that trade will be lively during the balance of the week, and we should not be surprised if a still further advance was established. The eastern markets are all reported better; stock that was bought here last week is said to have proved very remunerative, and the consequence is, buyers have more backbone, and are buying everything that offers, at, as we have already stated, an advance of from ¼ to ⅜c per lb. and even at the increased prices, the supply, especially of good stock, is scarcely adequate to the demand. There are a number of country buyers in attendance from the eastern part of the State, and fair to medium cattle have improved in consequence, as these are the kind they generally buy. Following is a partial report of sales yesterday and to-day.

No.	Ave Weight.	Price.
19	1,010	5 25
38	1,140	5 85
20	1,017	5 12
17	1,035	5 20
32	1,200	6 00
18	1,220	6 25
54	1,180	5 75
18	1,100	5 80
38	1,010	5 25
4 oxen	1,482	5 25
15	1,300	6 50
6	1,050	5 00
34	1,200	5 90
19	1,030	5 25
14	1,080	4 25
17	1,140	5 90
100	1,475	7 12
20	1,050	5 75
17	1,050	5 00
18	1,320	6 12
9	924	5 00
6 bulls	1,470	4 00
21	1,000	5 62
12	1,050	5 50
18	1,200	5 90
17	1,000	5 25
17	840	5 00

Following may be regarded as the ruling quotations:

Prime, 1,000@1,500, steers	7 00@7 25
Prime, 1,200@1,400 lbs, steers	6 75@6 75
Prime fine wool, 85@90 lbs	5 00@5 37
Prime fine wool, 76@80 lbs	5 00@5 50
Prime open wool, 100 to 120 lbs	6 25@7 00
Prime open wool, 85@90 lbs	5 25@5 75

The following sales were reported, nearly all which were made yesterday and to-day:

160 Ohio fine wool, 93 lbs, 8c.
79 Indiana, open wool, 88 lbs, 5¾c.
329 Indiana, common, 75 lbs, 4 20.
79 Indiana, medium, 89 lbs, 5 75.
84 Ohio, medium, 86 lbs, 5 87.
27 Ohio, fine medium wool, 95 lbs, 6 60.
195 Indiana, fair, 94 lbs, 5 90.
112 Indiana, extra, 115 lbs, 8c.
144 Indiana, prime, 112 lbs, 7½c.
150 Ohio, open wool, 112 lbs, 5c.
150 Ohio, open wool, 104 lbs, 6 75.
160 Ohio, open wool, 100 lbs, 6 90.
196 Ohio, open wool 95 lbs, 6 50.
The last four lots named drovers were sold by Hazlewood & Blackstock for Ensign Newton, a well known stock grower of Mahoning Co., Ohio.

We understand that another sheep buyer has located here, which will make it all the better for sellers.

HOGS.

Trade continues fairly active, and while Yorkers, as compared with the close of last week, are a shade lower, there has been no material change in Philadelphia hogs, not exceeding 10c per cwt. The arrivals continue light, but the supply, nevertheless, is pretty well up to the demand, and the market presents but little that is really new or important. It seems to be generally conceded that the rush is over for this winter, that the great bulk of the crop has been marketed, hence, it is reasonable to infer that prices will not go much, if any, lower, although we would not advise country buyers to be push in too largely, taking this as a basis for their operations, as they might be badly deceived; we base our conclusion on the course of the market during the past two or three weeks, and give it for what it is worth. Following are the prevailing quotations:

Prime to extra Philadelphia hogs	4 40@4 50
Fair to prime Yorkers	4 30@4 40
Pigs, nice and smooth	4 40@4 50

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, THURSDAY, January 16, 1873.

CATTLE.

The receipts during the past twenty-four hours were fair, but with a continued active demand, there were but few in the pens unsold at noon to-day; furthermore, they were nearly all common to prime grades, and prices, as might be expected, continue strong and active, as compared with yesterday, not quotably higher. The York buyers bought nearly all the good ones, and the Philadelphia men did not seem inclined to take hold at the prices, to-day, however, they would have paid full rates for some good cattle, but there were none of that kind on sale, and the result will be that the bulk of the stock shipped from here to Philadelphia this week, will be considerably below the average in point of quality, and probably in number also. As noted in our report of yesterday, cattle bought here and shipped to New York last week, are said to have made a good deal of money by the deal, and this, no doubt, stimulated New York buyers this week, and caused them to take hold more freely than they would otherwise have done; the Philadelphia men, as we have already intimated, held off on Tuesday and Wednesday to see how much they at length concluded to buy, they were obliged to take common and medium stock, as the Yorkers picked up all the good cattle at first as they arrived. Prices, compared with this day week, a full ¼ higher.

Following sales were reported, nearly all of which were made this forenoon: 52 good, 1,350, Indiana steers, at 6¼; 36, medium, 1,225 Indiana steers, at 5¾; 15 Fairfield steers, 1,200, at 5¾; 20 Fairfield steers and heifers, 1,061 lbs, 5.40; 17 rough cows, 1,-100 lbs, at 4½; 22 fair, 1,000 steers, 5¾; 20 good, 1,200, Kentucky steers, at 6.65; 34 fair, 1,175, Illinois, at 5.65; 11 good, 1,150 Ohio, at 5½; 70 head mixed stuff, 900 to 1,100 lbs, at 2½@4¼; 19 common, 850 steers, at 3½.

Yoetter & Co. report having bought 30 cars this week, 21 of which will go to New York, and the balance to Philadelphia. Joshua Holmes also bought 12 cars for New York; John McCaffrey, Roddy Mannes, James Auld, and others, were buying to-day for Philadelphia. Peter Klemen, one of our heaviest eastern buyers, has been unwell for a couple of weeks past, and, in consequence, is giving little or no attention to business. Shamberg & McMillan, both of Allegheny City, quite a number of cars to go to New York, and, in addition to the eastern shippers, there were quite a number of buyers from the eastern part of the State as might be expected, the market has been active all week, and at the advance, the supply to-day was not equal to the demand, particularly of good stock. Following may be regarded as the ruling

QUOTATIONS:

Prime, 1,400@1,500, steers	7 00@7 25
Prime, 1,200@1,400 lbs, steers	6 75@6 75
Good, 1,000@1,100, steers	5 00@5 50
Thinnish steers and heifers	4 00@4 50
Old cows and bulls	3 00@3 50
Bulls, as per quality	2 00@3 00

SHEEP.

Business was generally reported a little slow to-day, especially for common stock, though at noon there were very few of any kind in the sheep pens unsold. The arrivals last night only footed up seven cars, and of these five cars were sold this forenoon, and at full prices, and from what we could learn, we infer that there would not have been much difficulty in disposing of a dozen additional cars of good sheep, as the supply of this latter kind was small; there was not much inquiry for common stock, as most of the common sheep buyers seemed to have bought about all they wanted. Among other sales made today were 230 good 80 lb. Washington sheep, at 5½; 170 prime Ohio fine wool, 90 lbs, at 6.15, and 270 good open wool 120 lbs, from Sharon at 7.60. Following may be regarded as the ruling

QUOTATIONS:

Fine wool, 80@100 lbs	6 50@6 75
Fine wool, 80@90 lbs	5 75@6 25
Common fine wool, 70@80 lbs	5 00@5 50
Open wool, 100@120 lbs	6 25@7 00

HOGS.

The arrivals since the date of our last report were fair, and the market to-day was reported a little slow, the prices as compared with yesterday were without quotable change. The receipts have been rather common in point of quality, and hence, prime Philadelphia hogs have ruled steady, while yorkers are weak and lower—the York buyers bought very sparingly to-day, and this, of course, was not without its effect in depressing the market, particularly the grade of hogs purchased principally by them. Then, again, the present soft, warm weather has curtailed the demand somewhat—the consumption of pork is very much greater at this time of the year by this kind of weather, and consequently, fewer hogs are required. The arrivals up to this time are reported as having been rather light, and are likely to continue so during the balance of the week, but the supply has been held still quite large, and prices, as compared with the close of last week are a shade lower.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime to extra Philadelphia hogs	4 40@4 50
Good to prime Yorkers	4 10@4 30
Pigs, fat and smooth	4 40@4 50
Mixed rough stock	3 75@4 00

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, January 16, 1873.

There is no bottom to the crude market as yet, and judging from present indications, there is no telling when there will be; it is true that the exceedingly low prices has produced some inquiry for the article to put in tank on speculation, but sellers are quoting sparingly, and will continue to do so as long as there is no inquiry for the product, and with the present unprecedented production of stock, and the constant increase in excess of the demand, the prospects for high prices are not very encouraging. It was said at Parker to-day at $2 per bbl, equal to about 5¾ cents per gallon delivered here. It is possible that prices will not go much lower, but the indications generally point in that direction. Refined continues as dead as ever, at least, so far as the export trade is concerned and the home trade is very meagre.

Oil barrels continue very dull, and prices are weak and drooping.

Philadelphia Iron Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15—Ed. Samuel in his circular says: In American Pig the market is much excited with large sales reported. There is no disposition on the part of the makers to sell for ahead, and with the present demand from New York and eastward, it is extremely probable that a rapid advance may be looked for. Scotch Iron there is more inquiry, and prices are better—strengthened not only by the local demand, but also by the firm and advancing markets abroad. The demand for Wrought Scrap is in excess of the supply, and stocks on hands are held firmly at higher figures than quotations. In Old Rails the market shows signs of revival, the inquiry being greater than for months past; about $40 gold, however, is necessary to effect business. In Merchant Bars the tone is much firmer in sympathy with the general market.

Below are the highest and lowest quotations for different makes:

American No. 1 Foundry Pig, at furnace	43 00@44 00
" No. 2 "	41 00@41 00
" Forge "	39 00@40 00
" No. 4 White and Mottled "	37 00@38 00

Scotch Pig (cargo lots, for shipment) 47 00@48 00

Iron Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15—Pig iron is in good demand. Sales of 6,000 tons Lehigh Crane No. 1 Foundry at $45, No. 2 at $41, and 30,000 tons Forge, at the furnace, at $36@40 per ton. Bar Iron is quoted at 4 4-5@ per lb. In Scotch Pig and Blooms no sales.

Wool Markets.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—The Shipping List says: The demand for wool is good and for desirable fleeces the market is very firm. The recent transactions in this market have considerably reduced our stock, and supplies from the interior are falling off. In New York and other leading markets on the seaboard stocks are also quite small, and the stocks made up at the close of the year are largely Cape, California, Mestiza, Montevideo, in which there is a very large shrinkage. The fine clothing wools, such as Australia, &c. New Zealand, Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces are in unusually small supply. There is also a fair stock of Carpet wool on hand, but the demand for this description has been moderate for some months past. The sales have been at 62@68c for good lines of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces up to 70@75c for XXX and picklock. The supply of Cape wool in Boston and New York has been reduced to about 6,000,000 lbs., which, reduced to clean wool, would amount to but a few days' consumption for our mills, and we cannot look for any considerable supplies of foreign clothing wool for some months to come at least. The position of the market is, therefore, quite strong for all clothing wools, and the prospects of the trade are encouraging. Pulled wool has been in fair demand from 50@70c for supers and X, and some very choice Maine super as high as 75c per lb.

Imports from Jan. 1 to Jan. 11.

	1873.	1872.
Foreign bales	1,014	852
Domestic bales	7,080	5,104

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—The tone of the market is very firm, and the receipts and stocks are small. The reduced stock of wool in the country and the destruction of large quantities of dry goods by the recent fire in Boston have stimulated the demand for manufactured goods, and holders are demanding higher prices for almost all grades of woollens. Three hundred and twenty thousand pound sold at the following prices: Pennsylvania and Ohio—Super-Saxony fleece, 70@75c; full blood merino fleece, 75@76c; ¾ blood merino fleece, 66@68c; ½ blood merino fleece, 60@62c; common and ¼ blood, 55@58c. Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa—Super Saxony fleece, 65@68c; full blood merino fleece, 60@65c; common and ¾ blood, 60@62c; ½ blood, 55@58c; common fleeces, 50@53c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, January 16.—Cattle trains are irregular and behind time. There were 1,600 head received to-day with 1350 yesterday, and a full supply expected to-morrow. Receipts to-day this week 5,300, against 5,660 same time last week. The strong market of Monday was even exceeded yesterday, but the warm weather and a thick fog to-day checked transportation and caused a decline of about ½c per lb. Stock generally thin selling from 10c 5½ cwt. Cows, &c., to 11@11¾c for Texans of 1,050 lbs 11c; 6 cwt Ohio steers 12¾@13¾c; for 4 cars fat, 0¼ cwt Illinois steers, 1,400 lbs, 13¼c; 1,475, Illinois, at 5.65; 11 good, 1,150 Ohio, at 5½; 70 head mixed stuff, 900 to 1,100 lbs, at 2½@4¼; 19 common, 850 steers, at 3½.

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CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, THURSDAY, January 16, 1873.

CATTLE.

The receipts during the past twen

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

OLDEST AND BEST.

1786---1873.

In the Eighty-Seventh Year of its Existence.

With Increased Facilities, Determination and Resources, to Make this Long Established Journal a

MORE WELCOME VISITANT

Than Ever to the Business Places and Homes of the People, the

DAILY AND WEEKLY

Pittsburgh Gazette

Enters upon a new year, which it will be the aim of its proprietors to make the brighest and most useful in its history.

Increasing business in all its departments has recently made additions and improvements necessary in its mechanical arrangements, so that now

The "Gazette" is the Largest Daily Paper Printed in Pennsylvania.

With this has come added efficiency to its editorial, commercial and news departments, fully keeping it abreast with the great journals of the country in all the essentials of an interesting and instructive newspaper.

ITS GENERAL PURPOSE.

This will be to intelligently discuss all public questions from a progressive standpoint. It will give a cordial and enlightened support to the organization, principles and representatives of the Republican Party, as the best means of maintaining national unity and the equal rights of all under the Constitution. The GAZETTE does not believe the mission of that party accomplished, with the success of its great elemental principles, nor that it should be allowed to fall into decrepitude, political decay, or made a mere machine for personal promotion. It has other and higher duties, in fostering an exalted Patriotism, promoting Universal Education, making Economy and Fidelity the watchwords of public servants, State and National, and advancing all Political and Social Progress based on the theory of the greatest good to the greatest numbers. Believing that all needful purposes will be attained within the Republican Party, the GAZETTE will seek to promote them therein, rather than create schism and disorganization; but to be effective in this respect, it will hold itself free to criticise and condemn where necessary, and to oppose the influences of the party or the people. Independent of cliques, leadership or combinations, it will aspire to represent and advise its great constituency with frankness and honesty.

ITS NEWS DEPARTMENT.

In respect to the early publication of News, the Associated Press will place the Gazette during the year. The Globe is now encircled by the Telegraph, and its membership of the great Press Association for obtaining intelligence from every quarter of the world, places the Gazette on a par with the Metropolitan journals of this country and Europe. Its Commercial Reports, home and abroad, are noted for, their accuracy and absolute freedom from speculative influences. Its Local Intelligence is gathered by a corps of active and reliable reporters, securing to our readers the first and the most important Home Events. During the sessions of Congress, and the Legislature and Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, Special Correspondents at Washington, Harrisburg and Philadelphia will group all its practicable and salient features of their proceedings. The highest aim of Journalism is now the speedy and correct transmission of news in all its import and details. The Gazette accepts this as its only limit of its enterprise.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE

Has now a circulation far in excess of any political journal published in Pennsylvania. It demands and receives careful supervision in all its departments. Its day of publication is so arranged as to suit all the mails from this city. Its price is placed at the lowest figure to attract a large subscription list, making it the Cheapest and Largest Paper of its kind in the State.

Its Editorial, News, Commercial, River, Financial, Religious, Agricultural, Scientific and Literary Departments will be conducted with the same earnest desire to command the public approbation, which has already been conspicuous by manifested, and we confidently expect that the Gazette as the special organ and most reliable reporter for the leading interest of West ern Pennsylvania.

The Market Reports of the Weekly Gazette are a standard authority in Commercial circles throughout this region. Its files are accepted as an authority for reference in the Courts of the county in important issues, to determine the rulings of prices of any given period in dispute.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

OIL MATTERS.

New Strikes and Condition of Old Wells.

The *Oilmen's Journal* says: The Templeton & Foster well, on the J. B. Jamison farm, near Petrolia, has been producing since the 27th of December, and is reported as doing fifty ninety barrels per day. The production of the old wells in the Petrolia district is falling off rapidly.

W. R. Galey, John H. Galey and W. G. Banks are the owners of a well on the Scott farm, near Petrolia, which has been pumping for more than a week, and is reported big.

Charles Pabe's well, on the Blaney farm, Petrolia district, is doing fully forty barrels per day. The old Fannie Jane well, on the same farm, is now commencing about fifteen barrels.

We clip the following from the Butler *Herald* of this week: The Bonnie Brook well has reached a depth of between twelve and thirteen hundred feet. There is great trouble experienced in tubing, and it is feared will result in failure, which was reached at a depth of 1,640 feet. This may necessitate additional casing or the adoption of some other means by which the water can be shut off.

The Morrison well, or Jamison, as it has been called by some, still continues to pump about 175 barrels. We hear that the purchasers have realized a considerable amount in cash over the $600 per day paid for it.

The Howard well, on the Weller farm, St. Petersburg district, is pumping thirty barrels per day.

We take the following from the Oil City "Derrick:" There are forty six producing wells on the Lewis Campbell, the Gibson, Scott and Adams, Jamison and the Blaney farms, averaging twenty-three barrels each. The three wells on the Jamison farm, owned by Dimick, Nesbitt & Co., are averaging a little over forty barrels. The Klinger Jordan well No. 1 is doing twenty-five barrels. Their No. 2 is doing nothing. Dimick, Nesbitt & Co. have six producing wells on the Bridge farm, each averaging fifty barrels each. There are three other wells on the same farm, owned by the Blaney Farm Oil Company averaging twenty barrels each. The Jennings well, on the Craig farm near the above, was finished last week, and is doing forty barrels per day. The Grace & Irwin well, between the Salisbury and the Jennings wells, on the J. B. Campbell farm, is in the bonder and promises big. The Salisbury well on the J. B. Campbell farm, south west of the Mack's mansion farm, struck on Tuesday and flows at the rate of 150 barrels per day.

C. D. Angell has sold a five-eighths interest in the Moore and Hopler farms; 270 acres for $45,000.

A new well on the Ashbuck farm, owned by several drillers and others who combined their labor and spare capital in the enterprise, was struck at the depth of 1,700 feet on Monday and for over fifty barrels. It is located about a mile of the Sandy pipe line, and no less than thirty-five others are going down in the immediate vicinity.

The James Campbell farm, on Bear Creek, two miles below Parker, has one well producing fifteen barrels away. The Klingler and Jordan well No. 2, on Jamison farm, is doing fifteen barrels since they burned her. One of the wells on the land recently sold by Moorhead, Wood & Co. to M. Brennan, has been brought up to sixty barrels.

The Brawley well No. 1, on the Say farm, is doing fifty barrels; No. 2 is doing thirty five and No. 3 is just being finished.

The Dean Bros. & Collins' well, on the same farm, is doing twenty-five and the Asa Say well forty barrels a day. The Levi Gibson farm, two miles below Petrolia, has three producing wells averaging twenty-five barrels each. The Givens well, on the Sheakley farm, is down to six barrels.

We have the following to report from the St. Petersburg district: Tabor, McComber & Co. completed a well on the Eli Lange farm, south side of the Clarion river, on Thursday of last week. It is a good twenty-five barrel well. Another well on the same farm was struck on Friday last, and is good for thirty five barrels. B. B. Campbell is the owner.

The total shipments from Petrolia Station from July 1st to date is given as follows: Crude, 205,901 barrels; refined, 5,364 barrels; distillate, 4,187.

The Dead Emperor.

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE.

French Press Comments.

The British Court to Go Into Mourning for Napoleon.

CHISELHURST CROWDED WITH TITLED PERSONS.

Appearance of the Dead Emperor.

THE FUNERAL TO TAKE PLACE ON WEDNESDAY.

French Army Officers Permitted to Attend.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE DEAD EMPEROR.

LONDON, January 10.—The Empress Eugenie and all the household of Chiselhurst were present at the bedside of Napoleon when he died. The Emperor showed slight signs of consciousness towards his last moments, and spoke to the Empress twice in a very feeble tone of voice. The last indication of life was a smile. When the Empress knelt and kissed her dying husband she was completely overcome by her emotions, and fainted at the bedside. The Prince Imperial, who had been summoned by telegraph from Woolwich, arrived at Chiselhurst fifteen minutes after the death of the Emperor. He was greatly affected, and kissed the face of his dead father several times.

The Emperor died peacefully. He passed away without the slightest sign of pain. His death is attributable to syncope and embolism. The body will lie in state several days previous to the funeral. Eugenie knelt at the bedside of her husband for after the death of the Emperor, engaged in prayer.

Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, sent a message of condolence to the Empress. The Prince of Wales and Princess Louise visited Chiselhurst yesterday. The remains of the Emperor will probably be placed temporarily in St. Mary's church. The Prince of Wales, who is at present the guest of Baron Rothschild, at Aston, has requested the postponement of all French plays at the theatres in London, as well as the ball which was about to be given.

A late dispatch from Paris says the news caused a great impression in that city. There was a slight rise in the price of French rentes. The Bonapartist Deputies in the National Assembly left the Chamber upon receipt of the intelligence. Many of these will come to London, where Prince Napoleon, the Duke de Mouchy, Rouher, Fleury, and others are expected. The news was received throughout the provinces with great regret. Much sympathy is expressed for the Empress. London journals publish highly laudatory obituaries.

A dispatch from Chiselhurst this morning says the Empress Eugenie is more composed, but she is still very much prostrated. She sees none but her greatest confidants.

The arrangements for the funeral are not yet decided upon. It is said that the Dean of Canterbury Cathedral has offered, subject to the approval of the Home Office, a crypt in that cathedral, beneath the Crown of Thomas A. Becket, as a temporary tomb for the Emperor.

Rouher, Fleury, and several other well known Bonapartists, have arrived at Chiselhurst.

Telegraphic dispatches are being received from distinguished personages in all quarters, expressing the deepest sympathy for the Empress.

LONDON, January 10—*Midnight.*—The *post mortem* examination of the Emperor's remains was concluded at Chiselhurst this afternoon, and proves that the immediate cause of death was a failure of the action of the heart.

The body will be embalmed and lie in state. The date and place of funeral have not yet been appointed. It is probable, however, that the funeral ceremonies for all England will be in the Roman Catholic church near the Imperial residence.

Prince Murat and Prince Charles Bonaparte arrived at Chiselhurst to day.

LONDON, January 11—A. M.—The report of the *post mortem* examination at Chiselhurst says the failure of the circulation was due to the Emperor's general constitutional condition. The bladder was found to be diseased, and the kidney's were affected. The other organs were sound and healthy, but death was simply a question of time.

The Empress last night was calmer, and received several callers from France, who went several times to the room in which the body lies.

Queen Victoria sent Colonel Gardner to Chiselhurst, with an autograph letter, and a telegram of condolence has been received from the Pope.

Cardinal Bonaparte is expected to arrive hourly. Prince Napoleon comes by way of Germany, not being permitted to pass through France. M. Benedetti and Madame Canrobert have arrived at Chiselhurst.

The Irish journals generally express sorrow for the loss.

Bonapartist officers in the French army have asked leave to attend the funeral. Permission will probably be granted, if they agree to go in civilian's dress.

LONDON, January 11.—The Prince and Princess of Wales will remain in strict retirement at Sandringham for a week, as a mark of respect to the memory of Napoleon.

Prince Napoleon and his wife, the Princess Clotilda, Princess Matilde, Paul Cassagnac, and a number of other Bonapartists, arrived at Chiselhurst, where an important conference on the course to be pursued is expected to take place. Napoleon left two wills, one of which is in London, the other in Paris.

LONDON, January 12.—A dispatch to the agent of the Associated Press from a friend of the Imperial family at Chiselhurst gives the following description of the scene when the remains of the late Emperor have been placed in the coffin. The corpse is dressed in the uniform of a Field Marshal. The upper lip is hare, the moustache having been cut off to facilitate the taking of a plaster cast. The head, which remains, is brown and bushy. The features are stern and careworn, and have an expression of pain. The grand cordon of the Legion of Honor lies across the breast. The hands, which are ungloved, are disposed in an easy and natural manner, the right clasping the left. On the fourth finger of the left hand is a ring with several diamonds, placed there by the Empress. A small silver cross, of exquisite workmanship, lies on the breast, and on the corpse are placed three sprigs of holly. Overhead a crown of violets is suspended. At the foot of the coffin is the brass camp bedstead on which the Emperor died. Seated on either side at the lower end of the coffin are a priest and a religieuse. The furniture of the room, as well as of the whole mansion, is simple and unostentatious.

The Empress is overwhelmed with sorrow, and her prostration is so great as to alarm her attendants. The Prince Imperial does all in his power to comfort her. The Empress has received letters of condolence from the Emperor of Russia and the King of Italy.

M. Benedeti arrived to-day at Chiselhurst, and was received by the Empress. M. Ollivier and Marshal McMahon are expected there to-morrow. Princess Murat and suite arrived this afternoon. Great numbers of persons from France are expected to come to the funeral. The Southeastern and Northern railways of France have reduced the rates of fare for the purpose of attending the funeral.

It is reported that the Prince Imperial has already assumed the title of Napoleon IV. This report is doubtless incorrect, but it is true that the Prince is now addressed as "Sire" by all visitors at Chiselhurst.

The impression is gaining ground that the Emperor died from the effects of chloroform administered to assuage his pain.

LONDON, January 12.—The will of Napoleon appoints the Empress, Cardinal Bonaparte and M. Rouher guardians of the Prince, now Napoleon IV.

The Court of Austria wears mourning ten days. The whole family is assembled at Chiselhurst, except the Cardinal, who will arrive on Tuesday.

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.

LONDON, January 11.—The total number of emigrants that left Liverpool during the year 1872 for America was 164,000.

FRANCE.

THE PRESS ON NAPOLEON'S DEATH.

PARIS, January 10.—Marshall McMahon reports to the President that the army is not affected by the death of Napoleon. There are Bonapartists among the officers, but no party which supports the Napoleonic dynasty in the army.

The Legitimist, clerical and Orleanist journals do justice to Napoleon's good qualities, and concur in the opinion that the system he inherited was responsible for most of the evils of his government. *L'Ordre* appeals to the Orleans Princes to acknowledge the Count De Chambord as the legitimate heir to the throne of France, and thus rally around a centre. The Monarchical forces are now strengthened by the death of the ex-Emperor.

Le Temps says a terrible responsibility weighs on Napoleon's memory. He, however, was a victim of tradition, and was deficient in moral sense. If the people of France will ponder deeply with him will preserve her hereafter from political saviours and fatalists.

La Bien Public studies the man psychologically, and says of him that after gaining power by conspiracy, he continued to govern with a policy of contempt for mankind.

L' Ordre and *Le Pays* put their columns in mourning, and declare "The Emperor is dead, but the empire is indestructible."

The *Journal des Debats* is impressed by the suddenness and character of the chastisements of this man. He was the great delusion of the country. The mass of the nation dreamed with him. The awakening was terrible. Now the empire is beaten, the peace of the tomb.

The *Republique Francaise* considers the Bonapartist party dead. It reviews what the two Empires have cost France in money and blood, shame and disaster. Both Emperors were only powerful by the force of lies. By lies they fell. The Napoleonic legend has vanished completely. The hero of Strasbourg and Boulogne is the nephew of Austerlitz, and the Woolwich cadet the son of Sedan. It is indeed finished.

The *Constitutionel* finds the situation in France and Europe in nowise affected by the death of Napoleon III. His reign was most fruitful in great results. History will record it as one of the most prosperous, notwithstanding its disastrous close.

The *Gaulois* shows a black border, and defends the memory of the deceased. It attributes his death more to anguish, caused by unmerited disasters, shameful treasons and infamous calumnies, than to the effects of physical disease.

The *Journal Officiel* speaks of the Emperor in terms of respectful sympathy, and hopes his death, by reducing the number of pretenders, will not lessen the country's hope for a calm and orderly future.

The *Die Neuvieme Sicle* pitilessly remarks that his death carries all thoughts to Absace. The importance of the news from London may be summed up thus: The Empire is dead—the Emperor has just died.

The *Figaro* cannot forget Napoleon's twenty-two years' service against an army of conspirators. It deplores his faults. They led France to the brink of an abyss into which others precipitated her.

THE THRONE NOT GIVEN UP.

Empress Eugenie will soon issue a proclamation to the French people, announcing that she assumes the regency during her son's minority.

ATTENDING NAPOLEON'S FUNERAL.

PARIS, January 11.—The *Gaulois* says that the only officers of the army who will be permitted to attend the funeral of Napoleon will be those who were attached to the household of the ex-Emperor during his reign in France.

THE EX-EMPEROR TO BE PERMITTED TO BE BURIED IN FRANCE.

PARIS, January 12.—It is said the French Government will permit the final interment of Napoleon's remains in France, if the funeral is made strictly private, and the deceased be buried as Ex Emperor, not as Emperor. The ceremonies must be simply of a religious character. The President is understood to have conferred with the Minister of the Interior and Mr. Piloton with the object of preventing the funeral, if it takes place in France, being made an opportunity for political manifestations.

Terrible Storm in Minnesota—Many Persons Frozen to Death.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., January 12.—A St. Paul dispatch says: The great storm of the past week resulted in a good many fatal casualties in this State. It was entirely unprecedented in its severity, and was so blinding that persons perished within a few rods of succor, when they knew in what direction to go. Three brothers, Charles, John and Stephen O'Neil, and Thomas and Michael Holden, each with two horse teams, started for Wilmar with wheat on Tuesday. They were last seen on Friday about ten miles out, two of the O'Neils and one of the Holdens frozen to death in the sleigh. The others were alive, but will scarcely survive. Reports from Indians in some vicinity were found frozen to death, and the drivers are supposed to have abandoned them and perished. A man was frozen to death by losing his way while going from the depot to the tank house at Herman station, on the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad. A little boy near New Ulm undertook to go home, but lost his way, and his body was found eight miles distant. A man was found yesterday near St. Peter, frozen. A good many other cases will undoubtedly be heard of.

The wind blew the snow so that it was impossible to see a foot in advance, and the storm came so sudden that it caught persons out, and they perished because they were unable to find the way.

Destructive Oil Fire.

TITUSVILLE, PA., January 11.—A Petrolia City special to the "Courier" says a fire broke out on the Wilson farm, and spread to adjoining wells. Four thousand barrels of oil were soon on fire. The burning oil spread over the ground, and soon covered four dwellings, including Penn Hotel, and also other derricks and engine houses, and the town was in great danger for some time before the flames were subdued. Property valued at over $20,000 was consumed.

ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

A Union Depot Adventure,

Simonds and Son—that signature can be found upon the register of the Union Depot Hotel. There is nothing extraordinary in the signature, but appearances created a suspicion that all was not right. The old man was nervous. He was rather portly and appeared very anxious to go on the fast train east. What made things look somewhat out of the regular order was this. The young man asked the clerk in regard to the time, as to dress *comme il faut*, he had hair of a beautiful auburn hue that hung in elegant wavy ringlets covering his neck. His nose was singular, and a most superb mouth with dainty dimples in his chin, and a set of teeth like pearls, so pure and white. Suspicion was occasioned from the fact that "Pet" showed extraordinary affection for his *garcon*, who undoubtedly showed many symptoms of effeminacy. The police around the depot were ordered to watch the pair. The young man, if we may call him so, carried in his *petite* hand a beautiful little red traveling satchel. They ate their supper like other folks and finally at eight thirty-five departed on their way east. Now comes dame rumor. Some one asks who are they? Well so far as known they are from Chicago. The father, Mr. Simonds, so called, was a well-to-do merchant in that little burg, a batchelor, who fell in love with the daughter of a dentist. It was love at first sight. They met in Wabash avenue stage, their eyes spoke proficiently the story of unmerciful sting, cards were exchanged and the gentleman was invited to the young ladies house. For some time things went "merry as a marriage bell," and they "billied and cooed," finally becoming engaged.

The news of the engagement was broken to the parents, who, of course, found objections sufficient, bringing in as arguments May and December. They said, etc. But the maiden loved, and marry she would the object of her affection. She told her affianced of the feeling of her parents towards him, and as a result the situation was reviewed and an elopement was decided upon. Shortly after last all being in readiness they left Chicago with the intention of being married when they reached New York, if not pursued.

BROWNSVILLE.

Death of An Estimable Citizen—Week of Prayer — Temperance Movement—Cold Weather, Etc., Etc.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BROWNSVILLE, PA., January 10, 1872.

DEATH OF WM. FISHER, ESQ.

William Fisher, Esq., an estimable citizen of East Bethlehem, and director in the First National Bank, died on Thursday after a lingering illness of many months. His death, though not unexpected, casts a deep gloom over the entire community. Mr. Fisher was in his fifty years of age. He will be sadly missed in the Board of Directors of the Bank, in the Board of Education in the district where he lived, in the Board of Stewards of the church of which he was a member, in the councils of the I. O. of O. F., with which he stood connected, but most sadly missed in the bosom of his young and interesting family.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.

The past week has been generally observed by the religious denominations as the week of prayer.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

The different temperance organizations of the county are actively engaged in discussing the temperance question. Next county the vote on *License* or no *License* will be taken. What the result will be in Fayette county we cannot predict.

SEVERE WEATHER.

The past few days have been extremely cold, and fears are entertained that the river will soon close again.

R.

Death of George Miller, Esq.

Death has demanded another of our citizens, George Miller., Esq., died at his residence in this place on Monday morning, the 30th of December. That he had been failing in health for some weeks past was noticed; still his death was as unexpected as it is regretted. Mr. Miller for many years had been one of the active, industrious and Christian men of this place. On the day previous to his decease he again was in attendance at the church to which he was long a ruling member. In matters of public interest he was always among the foremost and was outspoken and honest in his opinions. He filled, by the suffrages of his fellow citizens, the offices of county commissioner and county treasurer, and held other positions of trust and honor. His remains, after appropriate and impressive ceremonies held in the U. P. Church, of this place, were interred on the 2d inst., followed to the grave by a large concourse of relatives and citizens. He was aged 69 years.—*Butler Citizen.*

.... The oil report of the Titusville *Herald* for the month of November, 1872, shows the production to have averaged 23,275 barrels per day, making a total of 678,257 barrels. On December 1st, the total stock in all hands in the Oil Region was 623,381 barrels, against 1,490,000 barrels on November 1st, an increase of over 164,000 barrels. Of the total quantity, 491,590 barrels were in iron tanks, 272,422 barrels at the wells, 104,903 barrels in pipe companies tanks, and 55,032 barrels in shipper's hands.

It will be noticed that the total stock, Dec. 1st, was about 520,000 barrels greater than on the same date last year, but about ninety thousand less than the largest quantity reported on hand at any time this year.

The following is a recapitulation of the shipments: To New York, 167,868 barrels; Cleveland, 91,558; Boston, 18,377; Philadelphia, 99,765; Pittsburgh, $7,290; other points, 45,362; total, 510,210.

.... The proposition to divide the Western Judicial District of Pennsylvania and make two districts, with Judge Mercur presiding over the Shoemaker in the House, the other day, is occasioning some discussion, and is generally opposed by Pittsburghers, from a feeling that if it is accomplished, Pittsburgh will lose the Government buildings, which have been asked for, and from the further fact that there really seems to be no necessity for the change, as the district is now properly managed, and a new set of officers would be useless and expensive. The bill under discussion sets aside for the new district the counties of Tioga, Bradford, Susquehanna, Lycoming, Northumberland, Snyder, Montour, Columbia, Sullivan, Wyoming, Luzerne, and Clinton, now part of the Western District, and from other counties now included in the Eastern District. It has just been introduced, and Pittsburgh will have a say before it becomes a law.

.... The creditors of the late Philip Mertz, the banker, are getting anxious for a settlement of affairs. The report of the Auditor was filed last week, and the claimants hopefully turned toward the office of the clerk of the orphans court to receive their money; but as objections were filed, the case has been put on the argument list, and the creditors will have another weary wait until the last week in February.

A SET-TO IN A COURT.

The Counsel for the Defense and a Plaintiff's Witness in a Suit have a Little Fisticuff. The Judge takes a Hand and Clears the Deck.

On Saturday afternoon one of the most disgraceful affairs occurred in Alderman McMaster's office on Grant street that has ever been witnessed before a magistrate or a Justice's court. It appears that the managers of the Academy of Music had sued the late Liberal Democratic Committee for seventy-five dollars rent due for the night when Theodore Tilton appeared here. Nobody appeared to take the responsibility of paying the rent, hence the suit. The case had gone on swimmingly. Mr. Marquis, the agent, had been on the stand, and had testified that he had called upon Mr. Moore, the Chairman of the Committee, for the purpose of collecting the rent claimed. By Mr. Moore he was referred to Mr. Mechling, who, in turn, turned him off with the assurance that the hotel was rented by the "Liberals"—not by the Liberal Democratic Committee, of which he was chairman. The Result was nobody paid the bill. Mr. L. G. Stone appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Marshall—a member of the committee—for the defense. The witness was dismissed, and Mr. McClurg, the plaintiff and owner of the Academy, was called upon. Mr. Marshall having retired for a few moments. When he returned he requested to cross-examine the witness before another should be put upon the stand, which request was granted. The witness was asked by Mr. M. who engaged the hall—whether it was a committee or an individual. He replied that Tilton, Heatley and others had rented the place, Mr. Marshall upon this asked whether parties had not been sued. The witness replied that the right parties had been sued and that Mr. Marshall had presided at the meeting and made then what was supposed his best speech of the campaign. Mr. Marshall seemed to be "mad," the witness if he voted for Grant, to which he replied you voted for Greeley and lost your vote. Mr. Marshall then told him that was a broad statement to make; that he was on oath, and asked him to state how he knew he voted for Greeley and ironically remarked that a man who thought so little of his oath would swear to anything if he was paid for it. With this the witness angered and struck Marshall a stunning blow, who immediately grappled with his antagonist and got him down, pinned up against the wall, where he inflicted several blows upon him. The Alderman, then, to add to the chaos occasioned, came down from his official seat, and lost his dignity so far as a magistrate, that he kicked Mr. Marquis out upon the street. While this was being done, considerable wrangling between counsel went on inside. When the magistrate had returned from his judicial trip, Mr. McClurg made the remark that was a pretty way to mete out justice by kicking out the witnesses for the plaintiff and abusing them otherwise. Mr. Marshall replied that Mr. McC. was more ready to collect his debts than to pay them, and reminded him "now one hundred dollars which he refused to pay. Mr. McC. retorted by calling Mr. Marshall a liar. The case was then put on Mr. McClurg, but he was prevented by the crowd from hitting him. The Squire then again forgetting all judicial etiquette kicked out Mr. McClurg, and decided the case for the defense. He remarked he would make an example of the suit for the actions of the plaintiffs. The whole affair apparently is a bluff all around. Mr. Tilton had the Hall and he undoubtedly ought to have paid for it, or those that were with him at the time. There is nothing shown in the suit to hold the defendants. But bad temper and an ill-feeling has placed upon the records of the city one of the most discourtious and disgraceful scenes ever transpired before a court of justice.

THE IRON TRADE.

Meeting of the National Association of Iron Manufacturers—Granite Process in the Production of Iron—Mechanical Puddling—A Free Banking Bill Endorsed—Iron Ores to be Classified for the Centennial Exhibition.

The meeting of the National Association of Iron Manufacturers held in Philadelphia last week, was an important convocation, and—as we learn from fuller details than were sent by telegraph—much interesting information respecting the American iron industry was elicited. Nearly all the States were represented, and a very confident spirit was evinced by the assembled iron-masters who expect a prosperous year. The report of the Secretary, vindicated its claim to the wisdom of Industrial Protection, and showed a decided improvement in all things in the iron trade. It stated that the building of 105 new blast furnaces was begun and completed last year, and it is expected 29 more will be built this year. There were also 35 new rolling mills constructed last year, some of which were of very large size. Beside this, almost all the existing works added improved machinery or otherwise increased their product. The exports were also largely increased in productive capacity. Ten other rolling mills are projected. Statistics given from advanced copies of the census returns and showed an immense increase in the extent of the iron industry between the years 1860 and 1870, resulting from the Protective policy maintained during that period.

Mr. Samuel Danks was introduced to the meeting, and addressed the members at considerable length in regard to the practical benefits of his puddling furnace. He has lately returned from England, where he succeeded in introducing about fifty of his furnaces, with a prospect that his invention will be generally adopted. In the United States these furnaces are in successful operation in Cincinnati, Chattanooga, Tenn., and at the Millvale Works, near Pittsburgh, where a new mill has just been added at an expense of $500,000, intended to contain five of these furnaces.

Among the general business done was a resolution favoring Senator Buckingham's bill "establishing a free and liberal banking system based on United States bonds," and one favoring the appointment by the Centennial Commission of a commissioner to collect, analyze, and classify the iron ores of the United States for display at the centennial exhibition of 1876. Among the matters informally discussed was the forming of a central body representing the different associations which would at the same time maintain intact their separate existence. The meeting adjourned to meet at Pittsburgh in next May.

A SWINDLE EXPLODED.

Operations of a Patent Lamp-top Man.

A rather bold and novel swindling operation has lately been developed on the South Side, though fortunately the business did not prove very profitable to the ingenious sharper. Several days ago a patent lamp-top was introduced on the South Side pretty thoroughly, representing that by using his invention any and all burning fluids would be rendered non explosive. As the price asked was five dollars each, but little demand was found for them. However, the man of science failed to make a sale, he left a lamp-top, carelessly remarking that the family could keep it a few days, and he would call again and take it away if it did not suit. A few days later another man visited the houses where the articles were left, and representing himself as the agent for No. 1, he collected all the tops. Shortly afterwards the original chimney-top man came around to get his wares, and of course found them gone. At this he announced No. 2 as a fraud, and demanded five dollars for each and every non-explosive chimney top. A few persons paid the money to get rid of him, while those who refused to pay have since received several notices that they would be sued if the money was not forthcoming. Suit was actually entered in one case before Alderman McMasters, who decided in favor of the defendant, and thus ended the first chapter of the swindle, and advised to stand suit rather than be bluffed into paying such an exorbitant sum for a worthless article.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

A Young Man on Being Charged with Seduction Becomes Violently Insane.

There has lately been brought to light on the South Side, a most sad and peculiar case of insanity. A young man named Thomas Stewart, who lives in the Thirty-fourth ward (West Pittsburgh), while suffering with a sickness which his friends thought was having an injurious effect upon his mind, was charged by a young lady named Margaret Nelson, who demanded to be furnished with a house by Stewart, whom she said had promised to marry her. The friends of Stewart informed her that he was sick, and refused to admit her to the house. She was finally taken by the police to the office of Deputy Mayor Hollingshead, to whom she told her story. An information was then made before the Deputy Mayor, charging young Stewart with seduction under promise of marriage, and an officer was sent with a warrant to arrest him. Upon arriving at the house the officer found that Stewart had been made aware of the proceedings against him, which so shocked him as to render him insane, and four men were found necessary to hold him quiet. Of course the arrest was not made, and the officer reported the state of the affair to the Deputy Mayor. The case was a most unfortunate one in its results upon both parties. Young Stewart, who is very respectably connected, had, previous to the development of this affair, sustained a good reputation. The young woman's mind is also said to have given way, and her friends have lost all hopes of her recovery.

THE "KNOX" FARM.

The Property in the Bankruptcy Court—The Final Distribution of the Case.

A few days ago Messrs. R. Cummings & Co., lessees of the Knox Fruit Farm, filed an application for adjudication in bankruptcy, and Saturday the case came up for argument. It seems that the farm was sold or leased by the late Rev. J. Knox to Messrs. R. Cummings & Co. After the death of Mr. Knox the administrators obtained executions against Messrs. Cummings & Co., and the property was levied and notice of proposed sale given. Other creditors of the firm obtained executions, and then, as a means of securing a settlement of the difficulties, the firm filed a petition in the United States Court, asking to be adjudicated as bankrupts. They also asked for injunctions to restrain the execution creditors from proceeding with the sale under their executions.

When the motion for an injunction came before Judge McCandless, S. Schoyer, Jr., Esq., appearing for Messrs. Cummings & Co., and D. T. Watson representing the execution creditors, the court granted the injunctions, and the matter will now proceed under the provisions of the bankrupt law. On motion of Mr. Watson, F. Waldey was appointed provisional assignee, with power to dispose of the blooming plants now in the hot house, and to take charge of the property, so that no unnecessary loss will be caused by the delay.

.... As a flock of some sixty sheep were being brought over on the Saw Mill Run ferry boat yesterday, one of the sheep jumped overboard, fifty-four following before they could be prevented. Ten of the sheep were saved, the balance, forty-four, were drowned.

CLOSED THEIR LABORS.

The Grand Jury's Presentment—A Review of Their Work—Public Business and Personal Explanations.

Yesterday the Grand Jury, which had been in session for twenty-three days, concluded their labors, and were discharged with the thanks of the Court. They made the usual presentment, which opens with a statement of their work and visits to various public institutions, after which they refer to the jail, and say there can be nothing commendatory of the construction of the building, but they found its affairs well managed by Warden Scandrett, and the inmates well cared for. They make a very sensible suggestion that the Assistant District Attorney be directed to prepare his bills of indictment against jail prisoners first, so as to reduce costs, and to allow the prompt discharge of persons who may be innocent.

During the session 311 bills had been passed upon, out of which 239 true bills had been found, and 32 returned Ignoramus. The Grand Jurors then say: "Very many of the informations for felonies are made by the police officers upon informations received, and when the cases are called up they fail to produce any witnesses to corroborate their statements, and consequently the county is compelled to pay large amounts of costs. In many cases it appeared that informations were made for no other purpose than to give the informers a chance to collect their fees. Aside from this wrong, the outrage committed upon innocent persons by having them incarcerated for weeks in the county jail, awaiting trial, is in itself sufficient to call for serious attention from the law-making. We would respectfully suggest an act of Assembly be prepared by the District Attorney, allowing the Grand and Petit Jurors to have control of the costs in all felonies, as in cases of misdemeanor."

Of the ignoring of the liquor and other bills, the Grand Jury say: "Many bills were ignored in consequence of being submitted to the Grand Jury without any witnesses being called. A number of liquor bills were returned ignoramus, in consequence of the officers making their returns upon information received, and upon being called up for hearing could not produce witnesses to substantiate the charge."

After referring to the number of trifling cases sent up to Court by magistrates, to subserve personal interests, and suggesting the necessity of devising some way by which such officials could be made to pay the costs, they have this to say in regard to alleged

"We feel that we would be remiss in a duty which we owe to ourselves, if we did not mention the fact that the sanctity of the Grand Jury room has been abused. Things transpiring in the Grand Jury room have been proclaimed which the oaths taken by the jurors forbid. Many things have been told which have no foundation in truth, and we are glad to say that after a careful investigation we find that the jurors are blameless, as the information was not given by any of them."

The presentment concludes with a complimentary allusion to Sheriff Fleming for the efficient manner in which he discharged the duties of his office.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

A Planing Mill at Freeport Destroyed.

On Saturday morning a fire occurred in Freeport, which at one time threatened to become very destructive. The planing mill of Messrs. Snyder & Baum, on the north side of Buffalo creek, and the sawmill, with its engine and all its machinery, shingle, lath and planing machines, were totally destroyed, together with a considerable quantity of lumber, rough and dressed. The origin of the fire was the explosion of an oil lamp in the engine room. The engineer had gone in early in the morning with a lantern filled with coal oil to get the mill ready for the day's work, and through some means inexplicable, the lamp exploded, setting fire to the building as above stated. It was at one time feared that the dwellings in the neighborhood, and the lumber yards connected with the mills would have to succumb to the devouring element, but happily this was averted through the almost Herculean efforts of the citizens of the town. The office and books were saved. A dispatch was sent to Allegheny for aid, which was promptly responded to by Chief Crow, who went in a fire department train with his apparatus. They did good service in subduing the flames. The loss will amount to $25,000, upon which there is an insurance of $9,000, distributed in several companies.

THE COURTS.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

Thompson M. & John A. Douglass, confectioners, Allegheny, filed a voluntary petition for adjudication in bankruptcy. Referred to N. W. Shafer, Register.

A petition for an injunction was presented in the bankruptcy matter of A. P. Callow vs. Frank S. Brougham, Allegheny, and on motion a hearing was fixed for the 29th inst. A restraining order was issued in the meantime.

On motion of District Attorney Swoope, a process of attachment an l motion was awarded in the case of the United States vs. one barrel of spirits owned by A. Sucker, of Cleveland, Ohio.

On presentation of petition of A. Griffin, creditor of A. W. Keene, of Luzerne county, petitioner for adjudication in bankruptcy granted, order was made appointing M. H. Dale, provisional assignee, and required to give approved bond in the sum of $10,000.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

In this court two applications for divorce were entered.

Margaret J. Bell asks for a divorce from Robert Bell, because the latter has deserted her.

Hulda N. Cole asks for a decree because of the cruel and barbarous treatment of Thomas Cole, her husband.

Indianized—A Man Loses His Scalp.

A laborer, whose name could not be ascertained, was seriously injured while at work excavating on one of the new streets in the Thirty-fifth ward, (Temperanceville), on Saturday, a quantity of dirt fell upon him, forcing his head violently against a pebble in the bank. He was found near, tearing off the scalp, and leaving the skull entirely bare. Dr. Ballantine was summoned, and did all in his power for the injured man. His recovery is doubtful.

Distillery Seized.

Yesterday District Attorney Swoope received a telegram announcing that the distillery of Nicholas Baldwin, in Lu